FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 222

18 November 1981

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HARRIMAN CITED ON NEED FOR ARMS CONTROL

PM181137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "A. Harriman: Agreement Needed Between USSR and United States"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov -- On 15 November the U.S. public is celebrating the 90th birthday of that distinguished U.S. politician and statesman, senior diplomat and former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union Averell Harriman, a man who played a notable role in the formation of the anti-Hitler coalition and made a considerable contribution to normalizing Soviet-American relations.

A TASS correspondent asked Averell Harriman, as a universally recognized authority in the United States in the sphere of international relations, to give his opinion on the present world situation and the chief problems facing mankind.

"I am convinced that at the present time there is no more important task than preserving and consolidating peace and averting nuclear conflict," A. Harriman said. "In this connection it seems urgently necessary to secure an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on establishing nuclear arms control.

"The Soviet Union and the United States are two mighty world powers with tremendous destructive potential at their disposal. They subscribe to different ideologies. We must do everything to prevent the disputes and differences between us from developing into a military conflict. We simply have to do everything to ensure a peaceful future both for our two countries and for the whole of mankind.

"I have visited the Soviet Union many times and I am well aware of the sentiments of Soviet people. I am convinced that the Soviet people sincerely desire peace. The thoughts and aspirations of the American people are also directed toward this. Russians and Americans must be friends and strengthen cooperation in the name of peace. I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to Soviet people best wishes for happiness and prosperity," the American diplomat said in conclusion.

NEWSWEEK has published an interview with A. Harriman. "Relations between the United States and the USSR play the most important role in international affairs," he declared. "Reagan ignored them for many months and is only now beginning to talk of nuclear arms control. I do not understand why the government is delaying so much."

"I absolutely disagree with the thesis that the United States has to be stronger than the Russians to be able to hold talks with them," the American statesman continued. "I have seen this for myself from long experience of talks with them. The most important thing is talks on nuclear arms limitation.

"The current world situation," A. Harriman stressed, "seems to me to be highly dangerous. It seems more dangerous because of the presence of nuclear weapons, with which we can destroy each other. Any idea of either side being able to win a nuclear war is completely absurd. The Russians do not want war and they know its consequences."

ACCEPTANCE OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING PLANS URGED

LD171416 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress attach exceptional importance to consolidation of trust between states with different social systems, chiefly in the European Continent.

The point at issue is consolidation of trust between the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact.

The present U.S. administration's policy directed at upsetting the existing rough strategic balance between the sides in favour of NATO confirms once again the topicality and urgency of the implementation of the Soviet initiatives.

As is known, the Soviet Union has met the West half-way by expressing its readiness to include the entire European part of its territory in the confidence zone on the condition the Western side will make a corresponding step in response. This proposal expands considerably the zone of the application of confidence-building measures in Europe.

The Soviet initiatives also contain a proposal for conducting concrete talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all the interested sides. The Soviet Union's proposals are prompted by the genuine concern for eliminating the threat of war and strengthening the basis of universal peace. They have been worked out with due consideration for all ideas set forth in various countries of the East and West on the further development of confidence-building measures.

By consenting to spread confidence-building measures to its entire European part, the Soviet Union expects similar steps from the West. The zone of NATO's military preparations exceeds the bounds of the European mainland, covering, at least, the insular territories adjoining Europe, corresponding sea and ocean areas and air space above them. Naturally, the above-mentioned areas should also be taken into account when talking about the expansion of the confidence zone in Europe.

Advancing these far reaching proposals related to confidence-building measures, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that implementation of these proposals will promote progress in the cause of disarmament as well.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SS-20, PERSHING II EXPLAINED

Semeyko Commentary

LD172358 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Commentary by Lev Semeyko]

[Text] Soviet medium-range delivery vehicles are being portrayed in the West as a means of aggression, as an incarnation of a Soviet military threat. And no proof is cited. Indeed, Western propaganda media will go to any lengths to distort the truth. It is claimed, for example, that the SS-20 missiles were a first-strike weapon, capable of destroying any fortified targets of the West. Now, what are these influences based on? Just on hollow rhetoric and propaganda of the first water. It is by no chance that the data on the capacity and flying range of the missiles reveal such a great discrepancy.

Of all the reams of information and statistics, NATO propaganda makers take out data which might be used to misrepresent Soviet policy. However, the West cannot conceal this obvious fact: Namely, that it will take the Pershing II's from 4 to 5 minutes to reach the intercontinental ballistic missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union -- and this compared with the 30 minutes needed now for the American Minuteman stationed in America. Well, 5 minutes are enough to boil an egg, but not to take any crucial decision on defense. The boastful Western news media could not help giving away data on the accuracy of Pershing II missiles, either: that 50 percent of the missiles hit the target within 30 meters. And, if we add that the Pershing warhead explodes underground and that the explosion makes a giant crater 200 meters wide and as much deep -- a cavern large enough to gobble up a 7 storey building -- then NATO freedom champions have greater reasons for joy and pride.

Under like circumstances, a Pershing II warhead can dislodge any Soviet missile -- uproot it together with the bunker, such are real facts. The Pershing missiles are a first-strike capacity, a capacity meant for a surprise -- let me stress it again, writes Lev Semeyko, surprise -- attack. As for the Soviet SS-20 missile, despite its three warheads this is a means towards redressing somehow NATO's military might. It should not be forgotten, either that NATO has 1.5 times as many warheads in Europe as the Soviet Union.

If we take up the matter of offensive and defensive nuclear potential of the Soviet Union and NATO, one cannot discount the neutron bomb. In his recent interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev said that Western propaganda obviously wanted to lull the vigilance of the Europeans and to get them to see the neutron weapon as something commonplace, as a defense means. In a word, as something like a bayonet and grenade. But, in reality, the neutron weapon is a means of aggression. Why, one might ask? First of all, because NATO has more than enough anti-tank weapons against the Soviet Union. There are over 50 varities of systems like that. Of these, NATO has 200,000 guided missiles. As a matter of fact, this is more than the overall number of tanks (?on earth) including NATO's. And they have a staggering accuracy, these missiles. Ten missiles like that can destroy nine tanks. Secondly, the neutron weapon clears the way for advancing armies without destroying roads, bridges, cities and towns -- preserved, so to speak, in a most humane fashion. It destroys manpower only. Is not this why American forces need the neutron bomb? In point of fact, they need it not for warding off an ostensible Russian aggression but to make a bold thrust to a conflict-prone situation, relying on their preponderance in nuclear-neutron weapons. That is what the Euromissiles are needed for.

Military hardware is designed to kill. There is no question about that. Yet different political objectives may be attached to it, and if NATO stakes on force and is out to defend freedom in offensive operations and in aggressive actions in general, then why raise a hue and cry and blame this on the Soviet Union? Why put the blame at someone else's door?

I'd like to make one more remark in conclusion, writes Lev Semeyko. Recrimination can hardly be of any use. What is needed is constructive dialogue. The proof of one's peace-mindedness lies in renouncing new spirals in the arms race, but it does not lie in sham references to an allegedly aggressive nature of the Soviet SS-20's and an (?awful) tank threat from the Soviet Union. The dialogue should be calm and substantive, and this is what the Soviet Union urges the West to do.

New Book Cited

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS -- To claim that NATO is compelled to deploy Euromissiles to "neutralise" Soviet SS-20 missiles is tantamount to putting the cart before the horse, comments a book "The Threat to Europe," brought out by the Soviet Committee for European Security and cooperation.

The authors of the book recall that "medium-range missiles were made by the Soviet Union as a reaction to the nuclear Forward Base Systems [FBS] developed by the Americans in the 50's. The FBS are systems of nuclear arms sited in Europe and trained on the Soviet Union and its allies, which necessitated the development of Soviet medium-range missiles."

The book points out that the casual relation is still valid. "...All the logical constructions of the NATO proponents of rearming deliberately ignore it, and want the public to forget it," the authors of this collective work note.

So far as the SS-20 missiles are concerned, the West learned about them in 1976. "And as late as 1979, the United States decided that the SS-20's were a good pretext for deploying the latest American missiles," the book goes on to say. The authors cite extracts from NATO documents showing that rearming would have taken place all the same.

The book stresses that the SS-20's which replaced the missiles that had served their 20-year term (the NATO standard for this type of weapon is fifteen years) "do not upset the existing balance of strength. The West is trying to prove the reverse, but it is using range, accuracy and other data of dubious origin."

"But the main thing is that the change in quality (of Soviet missiles) has not altered their combat purpose or brought about an upheaval in Soviet military strategy or upset the nuclear balance in Europe. The new missiles have the same mission as their predecessors -- to counter NATO's present medium-range weaponry in Europe. More important still, owing to their technical characteristics they cannot be employed for any other mission, that is, for hitting the strategic forces of the United States."

ITALIAN, POLISH MBFR DELEGATES' STATEMENTS NOTED

PM171435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Behind a Screen of Fabrications"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 Nov -- A regular plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has been held in the Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by F. Bacchetti, head of the Italian delegation. In an attempt to substantiate the West's overstated pretensions regarding the volume and sequence of the socialist countries' troop reductions, he referred to "the unequal geographic remoteness of the United States and the USSR" from the region of the proposed reductions. Here the Western diplomat groundlessly alleged that the socialist states possess numerical superiority in armed forces.

The Polish delegation's spokesman, who addressed a meeting with journalists, declared that the West's appeal to geography has been dictated by purely political considerations and the desire to prolong the Vienna talks artificially. The geographic differences between the states participating in the talks were taken into account when deciding the question of the region of reductions during consultations back in 1973. That decision verified and observed the interests of all the interested sides. Western representatives deliberately ignore the presence of a large number of American military bases near the borders of socialist states.

As for the thesis of "the East's numerical superiority," the Polish spokesman said, the facts refute it. It has been ascertained in the course of the talks that the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in central Europe are approximately equal.

CEMA PLAN COORDINATION OF FUEL RESOURCES NOTED

PM121625 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, signed to press on 2 November carries on page 20, under the headline "In a United Formation Toward the Common goal," a 2,200-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Kuznetsov on the procedure for and role of the coordination of economic plans among the CEMA countries. Kuznetsov notes the role played in plan coordination by CEMA's long-term targeted cooperation programs and states, in passing, that "in 1981-85 oil deliveries from the USSR [to the CEMA countries] will reamin at the high level achieved in 1980 and will total 400 million tons in the 5-year period as a whole." Kuznetsov goes on to emphasize the importance of "coordinating the CEMA countries' overall economic policy" in the light of the "need to urgently formulate a system of measures for the more economical joint use in the CEMA countries of all types of resources, including fuel, energy, raw material and manpower resources."

AFP: SOVIETS TO CUT OIL SALES TO EAST EUROPE

NC161630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The Soviet Union plans to reduce oil exports to at least two of its Warsaw Pact allies, according to sources here.

Cuts to Hungary, reported by several unofficial sources, could amount to 1.5 to two million tons per year, or nearly a quarter of the country's 8.3 million ton import level in 1980. Local oil production amounts to about two million tons.

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal said last month that his country might be forced to reduce its imports of Soviet oil by 12 per cent. In 1980, Prague bought 19 million tons of oil, or almost all of its imports, from the Soviet Union.

Mr Strougal warned that one of the effects of the reduction could be power cuts, such as those experienced in Poland for several years.

Such reductions would seem at odds with Soviet commitments to its allies. When asked about oil supplies last July at a COMECON [CEMA] (East bloc economic partnership) meeting, Nikolay Faddeyev, the group's general secretary, said Moscow would not under any circumstances reduce deliveries to its partners.

The reports also came at a time when East-bloc nations were having increasing energy problems.

In Romania, public lighting has been reduced to a bare minimum. In Hungary, a program has allowed the government to reduce its imports significantly over the 1979-80 period, but at the same time has forced it to increase its imports of natural gas and other power sources.

The Russians charge their allies less than the prices demanded by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), but even their figure has been going up far more steadily than the prices of agricultural and industrial products the East-bloc nations export to the Russians.

The energy problems have seriously compromised the economic perspectives of the smaller socialist nations, but the Soviet Union, through its growing sales of natural gas and other energy products to the West, should be easily able to finance its purchases of technology and agricultural products.

CEMA FOOD COMMISSION MEETING IN HAVANA REPORTED

LD141526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Havana, 14 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for the food industry ended in the Cuban capital on Friday. Taking part in it were delegations from all the CEMA member-countries, a delegation from Yugoslavia and a representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who took part in the commission's work as an observer.

Discussed during the meeting were questions concerning the implementation of the long-term special program of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. The report to the CEMA Executive Committee on questions of improving the quality of food products and ensuring that there is the requisite amount of modern equipment, raw materials and packaging materials with which to produce them was also reviewed and approved. The commission adopted a plan of work for the coming 2 years.

GDR'S HOFFMANN ON WARSAW PACT'S PEACE ROLE

PM161525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Chief Bulwark"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov -- The socialist states and their armed forces are the chief bulwark for preserving peace and curbing warmongers, Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, declared at a meeting of the aktiv of the SED bezirk organization in Leipzig.

The struggle for peace nowadays, he said, is inseparably linked with the strengthening of the socialist countries' economic, political and defense might and with the indefatigable struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialist forces, above all against the U.S. and NATO nuclear missile plans. The defense might of socialism is an important factor in successfully opposing imperialism. Other factors include high morale, conviction as to the righteousness of socialism's cause, the unity of the army and the people, and the brotherhood in arms of the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces.

DISARMAMENT BURNING ISSUE TO GROUPS AT UN

Haig Avoidance of Topic

PM121321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Vasilets dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "With an Empty Briefcase, or Reflections on the Maneuvers of U.S. Diplomacy at the United Nations"]

[Text] New York -- Nowadays, perhaps, no single major state diverges so far from noble UN principles or main aims in its foreign policy -- the preservation and maintenance of peace -- as the United States. And in the UN discussion of the major problems of the present day, no single major state is so often isolated as the United States. This is demonstrated particularly clearly by the present 36th General Assembly session. Scarcely anywhere else in the international arena can it now be so clearly seen how much Washington's foreign policy aspirations diverge from the hopes and expectations of an absolute majority of states.

All this became evident from the very moment that A. Haig, leader of the U.S. foreign policy department, came to the rostrum at the beginning of the general political discussion in the General Assembly's light blue dome-shaped hall. It was clear to every responsible statesman that the main point now is to reduce the feverish temperature of international tension and slow down the arms race. It is necessary primarily to take care that the 50,000 nuclear warheads stockpiled in the world do not become the final argument in international disputes. But there was Haig, turning over the last page of his speech, and those present were convinced that he had completely avoided these questions.

"The United States apparently considers us children with whom it is not worth discussing such important things as war and peace," Mauritius permanent representative R.K. Ramphul responded to this speech with amazement. "Whether Haig meant it or not, his speech sounded insulting."

Of course, it was not part of Washington's intention to insult the UN member states. The aim was different -- to prevent the United Nations from discussing the most burning problems and to impose its own agenda and its own avenue of discussion on the United Nations.

What did the U.S. secretary of state talk about, then? He devoted his speech entirely to the developing countries' economic difficulties. Of course, there was a selfish intention in this: to demonstrate that the United States is concerned about the young states' misfortunes and that above all it wants to work on them. But only someone at the United Nations who knows nothing about the true state of affairs could fail to notice the hypocritical character of these tricks and there are no such people to be found here.

It is well known that up to half of some young states' export earnings now go on paying off loans granted by the United States and other major capitalist countries on harsh terms. In this the prices of the exported goods -- raw materials -- are constantly falling, whereas the prices of industrial goods rise continuously.

The more the General Assembly session works, the clearer U.S. diplomacy's UN "strategy" takes shape. Least of all is it trying to use the international organization's mechanism for resolving specific and urgent questions. The U.S. delegates only become active when they consider that there is an opportunity for "inciting" the session participants against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, worsening confrontation and stimulating the cold war.

From the outset, the U.S. representatives rejected the Soviet proposals aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear holocaust and limiting the arms race. The U.S. delegation stated that the Soviet proposal to declare the first use of nuclear weapons against mankind to be a crime was "too general." As for the other Soviet initiative -- on concluding a treaty banning the deployment in space of weapons of any kind -- the justification for the negative U.S. reaction was the complete opposite: It was apparently "too specific" for UN discussion. But both answers have a common denominator: a clear unwillingness to undertake discussion of practical measures relating to disarmament.

The preprogrammed task of setting any problem at the United Nations in an anti-Soviet key sometimes puts the U.S. diplomats in an absurd position. Thus it was in the General Assembly's Third Committee, where the U.S. delegate devoted his entire speech to a "theoretical" refutation of the Leninist principle of the right of nations to self-determination. Only the United States, it appears, has always acted as a genuine defender of the people's rights. If it interfered in the affairs of Latin American countries, for example, it was with the single aim of defending the principles of democracy. The speaker accompanied his arguments with such flagrant slander against the Soviet Union that even his colleagues from the Western countries felt uncomfortable. And none of them rose in defense of the "elder brother" when successive participants in the discussion took the floor to put its diplomacy's presumptive theoretician in his place. "Who can believe," the Hungarian delegate asked, "that the United States invaded Cuba because it was concerned with its right to self-determination? Or that it killed Vietnamese because it was anxious for their rights? The truth is that the United States is genuinely concerned only about the rights of the multinational corporations."

In all international forums, including the United Nations, the Reagan administration's representatives try to impose their image of the world according to which all problems are nothing but a reflection of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union with the latter "threatening" countries in all regions. This is why they are supposed to enlist U.S. support for their own salvation before it is too late. This primitive "concept" encountered a fitting rebuff at the General Assembly session. At a special sitting, the foreign ministers of about 100 nonaligned countries adopted a declaration in which they condemned the U.S. imperialism's militarist preparations and its policy in Africa, the Near East and the Caribbean.

This document was a clear slap to the United States, with its pretensions to world leadership, and a crushing blow to Washington's hopes of organizing some kind of world anti-Soviet front.

The letter circulated by U.S. permament UN representative J. Kirkpatrick among the representatives of over 50 of the UN members who signed the declaration was a peculiar recognition of the bankruptcy of the U.S. claims. This message was a curious mixture of threats, imperial haughtiness and, at the same time, bewilderment and complaints. J. Kirkpatrick was surprised that the text of the communique adopted by the nonaligned countries' ministers contained no anti-Soviet or anti-Cuban comments. At the same time, she writes, the United States is mentioned in a negative way no fewer than nine times! With an impudence striking in diplomatic practice, J. Kirkpatrick tried to persuade them that the statement signed by the ministers did not reflect their governments' viewpoints and demanded explanations. As was to be expected, the attempt to call to order dozens of sovereign states disobeying Washington's will caused indignation at the United Nations.

The General Assembly session still has several weeks of intensive discussion before it, but even now the failure of Washington's plans to lead it away from the mainstream of international life and use it to strengthen U.S. foreign policy's positions is obvious.

Experts' Report

LD181102 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 18 Nov, TASS -- An international group of experts who submitted to the UN General Assembly a report on interconnection between disarmament and international security called for the continuation and deepening of the process of detente. The report was prepared with the participation of scientists and politicians from ten countries.

Noting the importance of Soviet-American relations in world affairs, the experts say that these relations should be consistently improved. For this purpose, the report declares, the two sides should strictly abide by all bilateral agreements, observe the principle of equality and equal security, resume without delay talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments, refrain from attempts to achieve military superiority and respect each other's legitimate interests.

The report says that ratification of the SALT II treaty would make an important contribution to disarmament and to strengthening international security. The experts say that the SALT process should be resumed as soon as possible and all the positive matters achieved in this field preserved.

Effective disarmament measures are the main way to strengthen international security. That is the conclusion made by the experts. They describe the new round of the arms race as especially dangerous.

The report points to the danger of the arms race spreading to outer space. Especially urgent, in its opinion, are measures to bar nuclear weapons from outer space. As is known this is the aim of the Soviet Union's initiative put forward at the current General Assembly session. The First Committee is now discussing the Soviet draft of such a treaty.

It is said here that in contrast with the main conclusions made by the international group of experts, the delegations of the United States and its closest allies are trying to belittle the danger of the further intensification of the arms race and with the help of various subterfuges to lead the United Nations away from the real disarmament issue.

AAPSO LEADER: PRESIDIUM TO DISCUSS VITAL ISSUES

LD171740 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Nov, TASS -- "The session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation is to be assembled to discuss vital international problems," the TASS correspondent was told by AAPSO Secretary General Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq. "The session is due soon after the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement with which AAPSO is linked directly."

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq made his statement on the eve of the 10th session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation which opens tomorrow.

The agenda of the session, AAPSO secretary general said, included vitally important problems facing the organisation and the world public as a whole. These included, first of all, the continuing worsening of the international situation, intensifying nuclear and conventional arms race, the return from the policy of detente to the times of cold war, the U.S. policy of reviving agressive military blocs and aggravating tension in different regions of the world.

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq went on to say that in this connection mention should be made of the Rapid Deployment Force being established by the United States for a direct encroachment on the rights of peoples, for intimidating the developing countries, above all, petroleum-producing nations, under an invented pretext of protecting the "vital interests" of the United States.

Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq said that imperialism was supporting the racist regime of South Africa, which was trying to prevent Namibia from gaining independence, as well as Latin American dictatorial regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries.

The convocation of the session in Afghanistan, in Asia, Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq said, demonstrated the extent of attention which the organisation gave to issues of peace and security on that continent. A dangerous situation was taking shape in the Indian Ocean where the United States was establishing a nuclear arsenal, threatening African and Asian nations -- above all, those with an outlet to the Indian Ocean.

As for the situation around Afghanistan, the AAPSO secretary general said, it was obvious that interference in the internal affairs of that country from the territory of neighbouring states was escalating. The culprit of that was first of all the United States which opposed any settlement of the so-called "Afghan issue." That attitude had found its expression among other things in the refusal to accept the peace initiatives put forward by the Afghan Government in August, proposing to start negotiations and discuss all problems existing between Pakistan and Afghanistan, without putting forward any preconditions. The refusal to accept the proposal, in the opinion of the organisation, constituted a violation of the principles and the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement.

"We believe," Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzaq said in conclusion, "that the solution of the 'Afghan problem' by political means will help consolidate the Nonaligned Movement, the principles of independence and sovereignty of states, and non-interference in their internal affairs."

FEDOSEYEV NOTES SOCIAL OPTIMISM OF COMMUNISTS

PM161615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Academician P. Fedoseyev article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Social Optimism of Communists"]

[Text] The CPSU has set itself the program task of educating the entire population in the spirit of communist awareness and convictions, so as to ensure that the working people have a profound understanding of the course of and prospects for world development and correctly interpret events within the country and in the international arena and so that communist ideas are organically fused with communist deeds in the conduct of every person and in the activity of every collective and organization. In the conditions of the increasingly acute struggle between the two systems in the world area and the growth of the creative tasks of the developed socialist society, this all-party task takes on particularly great significance. In resolving it, the party assigns a major role to social scientists and invests them with a lofty responsibility.

Soviet scholars working in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism are becoming increasingly clearly aware that the cognitational force and educational influence of Marxist-Leninist social science must be considered and utilized in organic unity. Marxist-Leninist science, by revealing the prospects and paths for Soviet society's economic and social development, helps to build communism and educate the builders of communism.

Among the basic principles of world outlook which have been put forward by Marxist-Leninist philosophy and confirmed by the whole of economic and historical science is the idea of the progressive development of society, the idea of the invincibility of the new, the advanced and the progressive in the struggle against all that is outdated and obsolete, against reaction of every kind. This idea had nurtured and continues to nurture revolutionary optimism and creative enthusiasm among the builders of the new society, an unswerving faith in the victory of communism and the determination to defend it by all possible means against hostile attacks.

Marxist-Leninist social science, by arming a person with a scientific knowledge of social processes and the world-outlook tenet of the invincibility of the new and advanced in the struggle against the forces of the past and its survivals, helps to form his active life stance. The conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory and our country's historical experience indicate incontestably that the invincibility of the new and advanced is indissolubly linked with the leading role of the working class and its vanguard -- the Communist Party.

Historical progress generally takes place not automatically, but in the struggle of social forces. Communists are in the vanguard of progressive forces today. Progressive movement toward a communist society is inconceivable without the leading role of the Communist Party.

The analysis of the dialectics of the present stage of world history as a transitional era in mankind's development, as the era of the defeat of capitalism and the formation of the communist social structure, is increasingly becoming the core of the cognitional and world-outlook function of Marxist-Leninist social science.

Of course, we are not advocating oversimplification or an abstract, excessively straightforward approach in scientific research or in elucidating the processes of world development. We do not oversimplify the picture of the general crisis of capitalism and the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, nor do we ignore or minimize economic, scientific and technical resources and potential for increasing them in capitalist countries; we are aware of the frenzied buildup of their military potential. The deepening of contradictions within capitalism does not preclude production growth in individual periods, in individual countries.

At the same time the development of world socialism must not be regarded as a continuous, unhindered progress, a triumphal procession toward the higher stages. We are proud of the successes and prospects of the society of real socialism in all spheres of life, but we do not turn a blind eye to its difficulties and new problems nor to the increasingly complexity of the international situation as a whole.

Social progress has never been uninterrupted and straightforward, it has always been contradictory and accompanied by ebbs and flows, upsurges along an ascending line and retrograde movement. "Life moves forward through contradictions," Lenin pointed out, "and living contradictions are many times richer, more diverse and more meaningful than they at first appear to the mind of man."

From this viewpoint, of materialist dialectics, the growing polarization of social forces in the world arena and within the capitalist world can be considered one of the main features of our time. Imperialism is opposed by the growing might and strengthening unity of the countries of real socialism. The increased agressiveness of imperialist circles is -- even in capitalist countries -- meeting with resistance from the working class and other democratic, progressive strata, which are coming out against state monopoly capitalism and its reactionary domestic and foreign policy.

In analyzing the processes taking place in the world, it is necessary to take the substantial social shifts into consideration. In the developed capitalist countries, under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution and the growth of new sectors of industry and in particular the infrastructure and the service sphere, the total mass of people engaged in hired labor and subjected to exploitation is increasing. Thus the front of the antimonopoly struggle is widening and revolutionary trends in capitalist countries are growing. Of course, the new detachments of the working class and the rapidly growing strata of employees carry a certain burden of petit bourgeois sentiments and habits, which acts as a breeding ground for reformism and revisionism. So all the more significance is attached to communists' work among the masses, particularly with the new worker cadres and new strata of employees, and also to strengthening the alliance with the intelligentsia.

In the developing countries the many-million-strong petite bourgeoisie masses, the patriarchal peasantry, semiproletarian strata of the urban poor, students and so forth are becoming involved in active political life and in the national liberation movement.

All this promotes the strengthening of the anti-imperialist front and the growth of revolutionary potential in that zone of the world. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the vast petit-bourgeois, patriarchal mass is subject to hesitations and vacillations unless it is headed by the working class as the consistent mouthpiece of the liberation struggle against imperialism and capitalism.

The activation of social movements under the flag of religion and the intensification of the activity of various religious organizations both in Western countries and in the East can be regarded as a characteristic phenomenon of the modern world. The exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism, the deterioration of the situation for the poorest strata of society, fear in the face of the threat of nuclear ca astrophe, lack of confidence in the future and the loss of faith by millions of people in the traditional bourgeois political theories, institutions and parties have strengthened religious and mystical sentiments in broad circles of the population.

In the postwar period a number of West European countries have seen considerable strength gained by various kinds of Christian democratic parties and alliances which, particularly in a number of industrially developed countries, have either become major ruling parties or have formed a significant opposition to ruling social democratic parties. The Vatican -- center of the Catholic Church and the religious bulwark of conservative forces -- has become more politically active. At the same time strong leftwing tendencies have emerged among the clergy and religious organizations in Latin America. In the late seventies the Muslim clergy began to display particular political activeness and various kinds of movements under the flag of Islam assumed a mass nature.

It is hardly news to us that Islam is supported by reaction in such countries as Saudi Arabia or Pakistan. It is also well known that various bourgeois political groupings in various Asian and African countries have used and continue to use Islam for their own purposes.

However, by no means all present-day political movements under the flag of Islam can be described solely as feudal or bourgeois. Their social nature requires thorough study. The development of capitalism in eastern countries leads to vast population masses moving to the cities -- masses consisting mainly of ruined petty landowning patriarchal peasants -- and to the activation of petit bourgeois elements. The semiproletarian petit bourgeois and middle strata become involved in the anti-imperialist struggle and form the social base of various political movements under patriarchal and religious banners.

Communists, revolutionary democrats and other progressive forces in developing countries have an interest in ensuring that Islam's political influence is not monopolized by reaction and used to undermine the anti-imperialist struggle.

As a counterweight to the imperialists' attempts to sow discord in liberation movements on religious, national or other grounds, the CPSU and the fraternal parties advocate strengthening the unity of all currents in the world revolutionary process and consolidating the alliance between the socialist countries, the workers' movement and anti-imperialist forces of national liberation.

The capitalist world is far from unified, it is torn not only by class contradictions but by interstate and internation contradictions. The law -- discovered by V.I. Lenin -- of the unevenness of development under imperialism, which exacerbates the competitive struggle and the clash of interests between different capitalist countries, is becoming increasingly operative. The gulf is growing deeper between young states with a backward economy and the developed imperialist countries, which exploit that backwardness. And this means that the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle will grow.

In assessing the course of, and prospects for, present-day world development, it is particularly important to bear in mind that the imperialists' intentions of isolating the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries in the international arena have been thwarted.

The peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the active, principled foreign policy of our party and the fraternal communist parties are exerting an increasing influence on the course of international relations and world events.

The front line for social scientists' scientific activity is research into, and the elucidation of, the problems of developed socialism as the supreme achievement of civilization in our era. The concept of developed socialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, substantially added to the party's theoretical arsenal and was an important contribution to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. The system of real socialism includes countries at different stages of the building and development of the new society. Analysis of the historical experience of building and improving developed socialism is of fundamental significance not only for our country but for all countries which have set themselves the task of creating such a society. On the other hand, the study and comparison of the experience of socialist building in different countries offers the opportunity to select and utilize all that is of value in each country's experience, in particular effective forms of planning and managing the processes of the economic and social development of society. Ties and cooperation with social scientists in the other socialist countries must be strengthened in order to study and summarize this experience.

Marxism-Leninism offers a harmonious, integral, genuinely advanced world outlook which is incompatible with any reaction or defense of outmoded social orders or the corresponding reactionary theories. We must step up the struggle against alien concepts of world outlook and become more active in exposing the various idealistic and religious currents in bourgeois futurology.

The task of social scientists is not only to support all that is new and creative, but to inculcate implacability toward survivals of the past and determination in combatting all that hinders progress and movement forward.

The causes of a resurgence of vestigial social phenomena can be varied -- they include violations of the economic laws of socialism, deviation from the Leninist principles of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and errors in national building.

The historical experience of the USSR and the fraternal countries teaches us that it is impossible to successfully build and improve the new way of life without combating private property habits, nationalism, religious fanaticism and petit bourgeois psychology. Where the struggle is not sufficiently resolute, views and convictions hostile to socialism imperceptibly penetrate the tiny pores of the way of life, threatening to corrupt social institutions from within. It is by no means an accident that the current domestic political crisis in Poland was preceeded not only by the complication of the economic situation, but by a sharp deterioration in the ideological climate, the spread of narrowminded, consumerist sentiments and nationalist prejudices and the weakening of class vigilance.

In different countries the struggle between the old and the new, the struggle of socialist forces against antisocialist elements takes place in different forms and with differing degrees of bitterness. Where the transition from the democratic stage of the revolution to the socialist stage took place in the form of an armed uprising and civil war, as was the case in Russia, and where the proletariat's class enemies were defeated in open battle, while the communist party and socialist state displayed a high degree of class vigilance, the building and development of socialism took place in conditions where counter-revolutionary elements could not make up their minds to make an armed attack or to directly confront the socialist state. Where the development of the democratic revolution into the socialist revolution took place by more or less peaceful means, the remnants of the exploiting classes and antiproletarian parties retain relatively significant forces, and if they also make use of the errors and weaknesses of the party and state leadership, then at some time, in certain conditions, these forces go into the attack against the foundations of socialism.

We prefer the peaceful development of the revolutionary process, but it is impossible to do without the class struggle in the course of socialist transformations, and socialism cannot secure a complete and final victory without curbing counterrevolutionary elements. The revolution must be able to defend itself.

Here it must be taken into account that imperialist subversive centers and all kinds of enemies of socialism are fanning nationalist prejudices and channeling nationalism in the direction of anti-Sovietism, counting on undermining the foundations of the socialist community. Anti-Sovietism is the poisoned weapon of the class enemy, the weapon of counterrevolution.

In the struggle against nationalism and anti-Sovietism, inestimable significance is attached to Marxist-Leninist teaching on the general laws of the class struggle and socialist transformations. Sometimes the significance of general laws in the development of socialism is belittled and muffled and, conversely, specific national features are extolled in every way. That is why great significance should be attached to analyzing the correlation of the international and the national, the general and the specific in building socialism.

It would be erroneous to think that the society of mature socialism, developing on its own foundations, does not have contradictions between the old and the new. However, their acuteness is now largely associated not only with the confrontation between capitalism and socialism, but with the degree of international maturity of the socialist system itself. All this makes for the determination with which the Communist Party opposes harmful survivals in people's awareness and conduct and deviations from the norms of socialist legality and morality.

Today the front line in the struggle between the old and the new is not only in the ideological sphere but on the front of economic building, where the task of transferring production onto the rails of intensification, increasing economic efficiency and combining the advantages of socialism with the latest achievements of science and technology is being resolved. At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev likened the significance of this strike to that of industrialization and collectivization, stressing that the new work methods are incompatible with the habit -- which still persists in some places -- of working listlessly, with poor production and plan discipline, and the habit of making calculations "by eye" and wasting working time and resources in an uncontrolled way.

It is apposite to recall that the idea of historical progress in Marxist-Leninist teaching is inextricably linked with the concept of the decisive role of production in social development. In complete accordance with this, the party's economic strategy presupposes a steady increase in production efficiency and the improvement and development of the entire system of social relations. It is from these standpoints that we should consider the major measures planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan in strengthening the material and spiritual foundations for the development of the socialist way of life and the molding of the new person.

And let us not forget that the all-round development of the individual is associated to a decisive degree with production and labor. Marxist-Leninist science has vividly and convincingly revealed the great creative role of labor in the emergence and evolution of man himself and in the formation and improvement of his capabilities. Among the range of tasks in communist education, our party assigns the most important place to the development of people's labor activeness and of heroism in labor. In the socialist society great efforts are directed toward making labor not only productive but meaningful, interesting and creative. Herein lies the guarantee of the successful progress of society toward the higher level of communism.

In our day the greatest danger to historical progress and to mankind's destinies is the wasteful arms race and the threat of thermonuclear war, which the most reactionary forces of imperialism are gambling on. The struggle against the instigators of war and the arms race is a fundamental condition of the survival and development of civilization and of mankind itself.

In revealing the lethal dangers of nuclear war for mankind, we seek to increase the peoples' activeness in the struggle against those guilty of nuclear blackmail and aggressive policy. The most important thing is for people throughout the world not only to be aware and conscious of the mortal dangers of nuclear war, but to believe in the possibility of preventing it and to see a way to universal, lasting peace.

We can say with satisfaction that the defense of peace is more and more the cause of all peoples in the world, all opponents of imperialist aggression. Without deviating from their class positions, communists are in favor of rallying the forces of peace and social progress in the struggle against imperialism and the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

The historical optimism of communists nurtures their confidence in the possibility of averting a nuclear tragedy for mankind and ensuring fruitful cooperation between people of all races and nations.

Friendship and cooperation between peoples means peace between peoples. Communist ideology organically incorporates these vital, supreme bases of present-day historical progress.

Naturally, our party, as the standard-bearer of communist ideals, of proletarian, socialist internationalism and of friendship and fraternity between peoples, acts as the leading force in the struggle to preserve and consolidate world peace and ensure a better future for mankind. And we social scientists are called upon to be loyal, active helpers to the party in this worldwide historical cause. We regard it as our first duty to elaborate, propagandize and establish the concept of social progress and to educate the younger generation in the spirit of historical optimism as an important theoretical prerequisite for communist convictions.

PRAVDA REPORTS 10 NOV REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

PM171353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "From the Old Positions; R. Reagan's Press Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 11 Nov -- U.S. President R. Reagan has held a press conference on questions of his administration's foreign and domestic policy.

Reagan was asked many questions in connection with his statement on the possibility of "limited" nuclear warfare, primarily in Europe. As is well known, this statement generated an outburst of indignation throughout the world, particularly in the West European countries.

The head of the White House initially tried to avoid a direct reply, alleging that his statement had been "presented in a completely different context." Only when a correspondent quoted the President's words from the verbatim transcript was there nothing left for Reagan but to confirm his own statement. "I could see where both sides could still be deterred from going into the exchange of strategic weapons even if there had been battlefield weapons, troop-to-troop exchange there," he said.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig recently stated who was prepared to be the first to undertake an "exchange " of nuclear strikes, announcing that the United States envisages the possibility of "a warning nuclear shot." In this connection Reagan was directly asked whether he supports this statement by his secretary of state. In an attempt somehow to get out of the situation which had developed the President asserted that "there seems to be some confusion as to whether that is still part of NATO strategy or not," adding that he had "no answer to that."

Political observers, however, assessed this apology for an answer as an unambiguous admission that the White House chief refuses to rule out the possibility that the United States might be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Commenting on Reagan's statements regarding nuclear war, CBS television notes: "The President has in fact reiterated his recent statement on the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe."

Reagan's further statements at the press conference showed that his administration is not simply coolly discussing the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe but, in viewing "nuclear terror" as the most important component of its global policy, is actively preparing for such a war. The President stressed in particular that Washington will continue to build up U.S. strategic arsenals and force the development of new systems of weapons of mass destruction and the corresponding means of delivery, primarily MX ICBM's and B-1 strategic bombers.

In light of all this, Reagan's assertion that his administration's goal is peace and his assurance that Washington will "seek arms reduction as actively as possible" look unconvincing to say the least, all the more so since he immediately stated that at the nuclear arms limitation talks the U.S. administration will rely on "decerrent power." In other words: to conduct such talks from the same old notorious "position of strength."

In connection with U.S. press reports that the United States is preparing military intervention against Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador, the President was asked whether the administration intends to interfere in the Caribbean basin. Here the White House chief preferred to avoid a direct reply, limiting himself to the remark that the United States is merely "interested in the situation in the Caribbean basin." He added that U.S. weapons would continue to go to El Salvador.

Thus declaring U.S. claims to some "right" to interfere in the affairs of Latin American countries and suppress national liberation movements in this region, Regan tried to justify this imperialist policy by groundless references to the "export of revolution" which, he alleged, "is coming by way of the Russians and Cubans." As was to be expected, he could not cite a single argument to support such fabrications.

Reagan did not reply to a direct question as to whether the United States had really undertaken to render military support to Egypt if it attacks Libya. However, it was precisely at the time of the press conference that U.S. units from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force were continuing to land in Egypt to take part in the provocative "Bright Star" maneuvers with a blatant anti-Libyan slant.

In speaking of the state of the U.S. economy, the President stated that "there is no certainty as to when we will succeed in ridding ourselves of the recession" and admitted that the United States "can expect hard times in the next few months" and that "unemployment in U.S. cities is very high." Essentially he testified to the ineffectiveness of the billed program for the "normalization" of the economy.

T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, described this antipopular policy as "plundering the poor to make the rich richer."

STOCKMAN, ALLEN RETAIN OFFICE DESPITE 'SCANDALS'

LD172016 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov, TASS -- Despite noisy scandals in U.S. administration caused by "wrong doings" of persons in President Reagan's surrounding, the White House is in no hurry to take measures. The television company CBS notes that Director of the Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman, who criticized the administration economic program of which he was so far regarded as one of the authors, will keep his post.

There are no signs indicating the coming resignation or dismissal of President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Richard Allen who was caught at bribe taking.

By all indications the White House, being concerned for its own reputation, would like to mark time until the passions caused by the scandalous circumstances of the Stockman and Allen "affairs" die down. The rumors about the bickering between leading ministers and Reagan's advisers caused a great uproar in the United States and abroad.

In the past a secretary whose conduct caused some doubts regarded it his duty to resign. But the majority of present statesmen in the United States, even when caught at unsavory deeds, ignore the public opinion and continue keeping their posts as if nothing had happened.

SEROV SCORES VOA MEMORANDUM ON 'PROPAGANDA'

LD172330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1043 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS) -- What is there in common between, let us say, a soap commercial and the activities of the Voice of America? Even though at first glance it may seem strange, it turns out, however, that there is a similarity. None other than Philip Nikolaides, the new head of the radio station's commentaries and news analysis has revealed this. "It must be acknowledged, he writes in a memorandum sent to the radio station's management, that we -- and everyone in the world understands this -- are a propaganda agency and that propaganda is a kind of advertising. That is why the task of Voice of America consists in advertising and selling."

Mr Nikolaides knows what he is writing about, he knows the use of advertising. After all, prior to his Voice of America appointment, this gentlemen worked for many years in an advertising agency and, it is to be supposed, he became quite an expert in advertising soap, suspenders and all manner of other consumer goods. Now he wants to apply the advertising agency's work methods to the radio station. What then does he recommend that Voice of America advertise and sell?

First, the notorious "American way of life" which he advertises should be depicted as a sort of "heavenly idyll." Second, and in this he sees the radio station's main task, it must "sell" lies about the Soviet Union, making them out to be the truth. This is done according to the well-known principle of "honesty is no salesman." Although Voice of America has already been specializing in this for a long time, in the opinion of Mr Nikolaides, it is not being done with sufficient zeal and single-mindedness. Well, if you are going to lie, the author of the memorandum believes, why be bashful about the expressions you use. "We must, he states, depict the Soviet Union as a predatory empire." Perhaps listeners will swallow this slander along with other propaganda drugs. Even the new head of commentaries, giving a clear evaluation of its strengths and possibilities, asserts that subversive propaganda wielded in this way could "destabilize" the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community by pitting "the peoples of those countries against their governments."

When the memorandum -- which was by no means intended for the press -- suddenly appeared on the pages of the Washington POST, "stunning even hardened propagandists of 'the American way of life' with his open brazeness, Voice of America director James Conklin tried to convince his fellow citizens that this was merely an annoying misunderstanding. "I do not agree with the author of the memorandum, he stated. And I certainly didn't hire him for this purpose."

Mr Conklin, don't let yourself get all worked up. It was not you who hired Nikolaides. He was sent to the radio station by your boss Charles Wick, director of the International Communications Agency to which Voice of America is subordinate. And of course the memorandum was not signed without his knowledge. If you take into consideration the fact that Wick is a close friend of President Reagan then it becomes clear where the "new trends" hail from.

No matter how much the leaders of Voice of America dodge, whatever they say about its imaginary "objectivity" and "adherence to the facts," the long ears of the slanderers and the disinformers are visible even to the unaided eye.

PROGRESS EXPECTED IN USSR-JAPAN FISHING TALKS

OW080611 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Soviet-Japanese fishing negotiations to be held as part of the fourth Soviet-Japan Fisheries Committee meeting currently underway in Moscow are of particularly important significance.

In both the Soviet Union and Japan the fishing issue between the two nations is viewed with high concern. Generally speaking, Soviet-Japanese cooperation in fishing has developed smoothly despite difficulties occasionally encountered in resolving operational problems. Among other things, the conclusion in August this year of an agreement concerning the gathering of seaweed by Japanese fishermen off Signalny Island, which is located inside Soviet Union granted Hokkaido fishermen an opportunity to gather seaweed inside Soviet territorial waters.

In his address to the opening session of the fourth Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Committee meeting, Soviet delegate Mikhail Spichak noted great achievements in various areas of scientific and technical cooperation since the committee's first meeting. The past achievements, he said, will serve as a basis for future developments. Toshihiko Ohba, head of the Japanese delegation to the meeting, also made a speech highly appreciating the committee's activities.

The committee will wind up its current discussion by the end of this week and then start government-level negotiations to determine fishing quotas for Japanese fishing inside the USSR's 200-mile limit and for Soviet fishing within Japan's 200-mile limit. Smooth progress is also expected in these negotiations.

LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAPAN

PM171631 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] LENTASS -- A Leningradskiy Party obkom delegation headed by obkom Secretary A.P. Dumachev has left for Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party's Osaka Prefecture organization. The journey is being undertaken within the framework of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Japan Socialist Party.

The delegation comprises A.F. Dubov, first secretary of the Korovskiy Raykom, and S.S. Bulatov, deputy chief of the Leningrad Gorispolkom's Foreign Relations Administration.

The delegation was seen off by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and other officials.

AFGHAN REJECTION OF IRANIAN PLAN JUSTIFIED

GF171910 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently announced a so-called plan for the situation in Afghanistan. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes as follows about this:

The first time one glances at this document, he immediately becomes aware of the fact that it bears no resemblance to actual conditions in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Similarly, a further perusal of the document yields the impression that Afghanistan is a country without a government, and the people are incapable of forging their own destiny independently and will accept any political system they get.

This is the plan which contains the proposals of Iranian leaders analogous to the proposals based on the recommendations of the council of representatives of foreigners and clergymen. According to the Iranian plan, this council will establish a government -- that is, a so-called council of departments -- at its own discretion. In this connection, it can be said that sending the enemies of the people of the east -- that is, the imperialists -- will most certainly reduce Afghanistan to such a country. [sentence as heard]

It is well known, however, that the true conditions of the DRA are far removed from the exaggerated accounts of the imperialists. At a time when Afghanistan has a legal government of its own with the highest regard for its national integrity and is performing its duties for its stability, the people of Afghanistan have proved by their struggle for independence that only they have the right to forge their destinies.

Without a doubt the DRA's reaction to the so-called Iranian plan is natural and justified. The political director general of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mohammad Sakhi Daneshju, has said that this plan is tantamount to detestable and overt intervention in the internal affairs of the DRA and cannot constitute a basis for positive negotiations. Therefore, the plan is being totally and summarily rejected by the DRA Government.

Nevertheless, attention can be drawn to the fact that the DRA Government once more asserts its adherence to the policy of strengthening its friendly ties with nieghboring countries, in particularly with Iran. The DRA Government, following this policy, requests that the Iranian authorities show a realistic attitude and accept the Afghan revolution in its true form, terminate their efforts to impose outmoded beliefs and political and religious hypotheses on the people of the DRA, and sit around the conference table with the DRA to normalize relations between the two countries. Accomplishing this task is essential and imperative because the two countries are joined by common historical, linguistic and cultural bonds.

Sakhi Daneshju said that Afghanistan has always expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the people of Iran against imperialism. The people of Afghanistan are willing to cooperate side by side with the people of Iran to liberate the region from the last vestiges of imperialist diktat and domination. The DRA Government in its announcement dated 24 August offered to hold talks with the Islamic Republic of Iran to normalize friendly relations between the two countries, mutual economic cooperation and cultural ties. Mr Sakhi Daneshju said that these proposals still stand.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- Delhi, 17 Nov (TASS) -- An agreement on supplies of Soviet equipment for cooking batteries, blast furnaces, a steel smelting shop and other projects for the metallurgical combine being built with USSR assistance near Visakhapatnam (Andrha Pradesh State) has been signed in the Indian capital. The first stage of the Visakhapatanam combine -- the third Soviet-Indian cooperative project in the field of ferrous metallurgy -- is scheduled to be handed over for use at the end of 1985. At the present time the metallurgical plants built with USSR assistance in Bhilai and Bokaro account for 40 percent of the steel smelted in India. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1347 GMT 17 Nov 81 LD]

POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING REPORTED

LD171518 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov, TASS -- A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic took place here under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Reviewing the domestic political situation in the country, the government noted as a positive factor the ending of strikes in a number of areas of the country. At the same time it was stressed that tensions persisted in certain social strata and professional groups and that new conflicts paralysing the measures taken by the authorities and aggravating the domestic political situation were flaring up under all sorts of pretexts.

The resolution of the Sejm calling for calmness, for ending strikes, and for respecting the law is ignored. And there is a realistic threat of new conflicts and strikes breaking out at industrial enterprises and in institutions of higher learning. Certain incidents and excesses of a political character are organized behind the front of the Confederation of Independent Poland. Anti-socialist and anti-Soviet leaflets continue to be disseminated in the country. All this illustrates the growth of tendencies that are alien to the spirit of concord between the public forces which, relying on the constitutional principles, would like to lead the country out of the crisis.

The government continues to display good will for cooperation with all partners in national concord. At the same time they cannot ignore and fail to warn that dangerous phenomena casting doubts on the results of the meetings and talks held in the country are escalating.

The Council of Ministers, the news communique says, draws the attention of all the patriotic forces to the gravity of the domestic political situation and the dangerous course of developments in the country. The good will of the authorities and their readiness to cooperate in a constructive spirit cannot be tested in perpetuity.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed other matters.

SOLIDARITY'S 'TACTIC' OF 'ACTIVE STRIKES' SCORED

LD172200 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 17 Nov 81

[From "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] A phenomenon characteristic of the development of the situation in Poland is the intensification of the tactic of strike terrorism applied by the extremists in the Solidarity leadership. This tactic further complicates the already extremely difficult economic situation in the country. Strikes are a (?powerful) tool in political struggle, which does not solve a single problem of vital importance.

Recently the leading circles of Solidarity have been putting their stakes on the so-called "active strikes." The essence of these strikes is that the production process is not stopped, but the strike committee takes over the management of industrial enterprises and the distribution of finished products or incomes from production sales. The active strikes, as the Polish press states, are very dangerous for the state since they lead to unavoidable anarchy.

Solidarity's consultants and experts in economic affairs have already elaborated detailed instructions concerning the organization of active strikes.

The instructions provide for a whole system of preparatory actions, including training trade union functionaries and winning over specialists. However, the main goal of an active strike is the retention of control over the enterprise when the strike is over.

In this way -- TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKS stressed -- according to the intentions of Solidarity (?bosses), the stage of dismantling authority should be completed, and the stage of open seizure begin.

It should be stated that some strikes, such as those in Tarnobrzeg voivodship, are organized to undermine Poland's international trade and economic links. Solidarity leaders obviously realize that stopping sulphur deliveries from the Tarnobrzeg combine damages the national economy. The Solidarity leadership has the same view when it hampers the increase in coal extraction, which has an important place in Polish exports.

When we glance at the map of strikes organized by Solidarity we will easily realize that it is not by chance that Solidarity concentrated attention above all on the enterprises of the key industries, which play an important role in the international socialist division of labor. This corresponds with the strategy of imperialist circles, which the extremist, antisocialist forces in Solidarity wish to please.

The wave of strikes recently swelling over the Polish national economy is accompanied by a provocative propaganda campaign developed by such counterrevolutionary hawks of Solidarity as Michnik, Rulewski, Bujak and their like. Those politicians try to accuse the authorities of alleged repression, while in fact, they are only measures taken against overt cases of breaking the law; the measures being taken against the people who speak against international alliances of Poland, who insult Sejm deputies and attack the policy of the PZPR. How else can one describe the acts of certain activists of the Wroclaw Solidarity who in their bulletin systematically publish materials with anti-socialist and anti-Soviet contents. Yet it is precisely such counterrevolutionaries who the Solidarity leadership immediately takes under its wing.

Specifically, it was the regional Solidarity committee which took up the defense of Jurczyk, who publicly slandered the PZPR and the government. It should be stated that Jurczyk is not at all the only example among the Solidarity bosses who constantly include such slanders in their speeches. Those declared counterrevolutionaries call, under any pretext, for the physical liquidation of PZPR members, for putting a pistol at the temples of party members, and for replacing party committees with strike committees and so forth. In some towns such activists are comprising lists of local party activists, enterprise managers, as well as militia and security employees. Of course they do not do it in order to safeguard their personal safety. The proof of this is the hundreds of thousands of leaflets spread or stuck on walls in various towns, which contain malicious cartoons and threats addressed to party activists and employees in leading posts. Unequivocal signs painted on the doors of apartments occupied by communists also testify to this. Thus the strike terrorism is closely woven with counterrevolution and the anticommunist line of the extremist bosses of Solidarity. They have transformed both the one and the other into a tool in the struggle for the overthrow of the system.

RACHKOV CONTRASTS POLISH HARVEST, LOW SUPPLIES

LD172028 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Commentary by Boris Rachkov, Moscow radio observer]

[Excerpt] On the subject of a good harvest in Poland, I recall that the good harvest results were recently confirmed in Warsaw by Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki.

For example let us recall the data he provided on grain, which totalled 2 million tons more this year than last year. The potato harvest yielded 43 million tons, or 17 million tons more than in 1980. Considerably more sugar beets, legumes and other crops were also produced this year than last.

A good harvest contributed to an improvement in the supply of foodstuffs. But in Poland, as far as I know, the market supplies of food articles in this good harvest year, and moreover in the last (?months), deteriorated (?again). Among the Soviet people such a course of events not only arouses sympathy with Polish workers, but also evokes the question: What has happened?

When one looks carefully at the situation in Poland, no doubt remains that the aggravation of the food imbalance, the increased lines in front of shops, the accelerated increase in the number of ration cards without goods to cover them, and a new increase in market prices can be explained above all by the evil influence of extremists in the rural branch of Solidarity who are acting against the Polish socialist state and against the entire People's Poland.

YEPISHEV DEPARTURE FOR HUNGARY REPORTED

PM130929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 9 November a delegation of leading political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, left for Hungary on a friendly visit at the invitation of Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate and Hungarian deputy defense minister.

At the airfield Army Gen A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him were seen off by Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen V.Ya. Abolins, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Maj Gen A. Halasz, military and air attache to the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY 9-15 NOV

LD171102 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] In accordance with CPSU-MSZMP interparty relationship plans, a CPSU party workers' delegation, headed by Ignatenko, deputy chief of the Central Committee International Information Department, visited the Hungarian People's Republic 9-15 November. The delegation acquainted itself with the party management experiences in the field of information propaganda. The delegation was received by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

HUNGARIAN GENERAL RECALLS WAR YEARS, 1956

PM171531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Lt Gen Gyula Uszta, secretary general of the Hungarian National Partisan Association: "Our Cause Is Just"]

[Text] Budapest -- The October holiday in 1944. All my life I have remembered those days in the Transcarpathian region -- bright and festive days in the grim partisan routine.

Many of my comrades were less than 30 years old then, but the time was so eventful and the events were so in tune with the beating of our ardent hearts that we sometimes felt we were carrying not a partisan's kitbag, but the experience of an entire generation.

Yes, those were years of difficult struggle and of an agonizing quest when a socialist world outlook and the ability to think and act in an internationalist way, in short, everything which then determined the "main vector" of life -- selfless loyalty to and tireless service of the ideas of Lenin and Great October -- were being forged in military campaigns.

The detachment numbered only 18 men at the beginning of August 1944, when we were parachuted into the Transcarpathian forests. Only 2 months later there were 168 fighters in it. That fall we put hundreds of fascist soldiers out of action, derailed seven trains, blew up a bridge and destroyed many railroad cars and vehicles carrying cartridges and ammunition.

We were few in number but strong in spirit, we helped each other fraternally and we shared the difficulties of campaign and battle. All of us, Hungarians and Russians, Ukraninians and Belorussians, were united by the idea of struggle against fascism. Thus, for me, the true greatness of proletarian internationalism was displayed concretely and visibly.

On the territory liberated from the fascists we also greeted the October anniversary, a festival which has remained in my memory forever. It was a common festival for us all, people of different nationalities. I recall the enthusiasm with which reports were heard and conversations held and how heartily we sang the songs of the different peoples. The sound of the festival echoed in the villages far around. Bells were rung in honor of us, Red soldiers. Everywhere we saw happy, bright faces. We strongly felt that our struggle was sacred and just and our cause served peace and happiness and was invincible.

This confidence, this lofty sense of the just struggle had not come immediately -- far from it. I had not immediately entered the partisan detachment and joined the ranks of the fighters against fascism. There had been many days and months of anxious doubts and finally a realization of the impasse into which my old life had led.

It cannot be said that when we entered the war, we were all completely misled by Hitlerite propaganda. We had heard from our fathers about the combat deeds of the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 and the fact that Red Hungarian emissaries fought for the victory of the revolution in Russia. This is why, when the Horthy regime drove us young Hungarians onto the front against the USSR, not all of us had been poisoned by the ideas of chauvinism, national exclusiveness and the seizure of other people's territories. Nevertheless, there was much that we could not understand by ourselves then. We were intimidated by the bugbear of the "Soviet threat." Imperialist propaganda depicted the Soviet Union as a fierce bear looming over Europe. The idea drummed into the head of every Hungarian was that he was to participate in a "liberating mission."

The true essence of this "mission" was revealed when I saw totally innocent inhabitants of cities and villages being shot. The destruction of peaceful homes, the suffering of innocent old people and children and the arrogance of the fascist officers, who deemed us Magyars people of an inferior race -- all of this led me little by little to realize the injustice of what was happening and then the need to combat it. Those were the thoughts which became a conviction and forced me first to surrender to Soviet soldiers and then to become a partisan and join the Communist Party. Thus I found myself on the other side of the barricades and fought against fascism until the total liberation of Hungary.

I have experienced much since then. The Hungarian People's Army has grown up and become strong along with the new Hungary, which has built socialism and has become a loyal comrade in arms of the land of the Soviets. I am happy to have been and to remain a loyal soldier of that army. Socialist Hungary has developed successfully in the postwar years, following the ideas of October. This path has not always been smooth.

Difficult trials befell the working people of Hungary in late October and early November 1956, when counterrevolution tried to turn back the country's history. But counterrevolution's plans were destined not to be realized. A Hungarian revolutionary worker-peasant government was formed in Szolnok as early as 3 November in response to reaction's offensive. In the interests of preserving socialism's gains and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, the new revolutionary center set itself the aim of routing the armed counterrevolutionary groupings. It called on workers and all working people to struggle for the defense of people's power, for socialism and against counterrevolution. Its creation made it possible to restore the party's unity.

Reliance on the working class and on the broad masses of the working people and the cocohesion of all social strata around socialist ideals -- that is how the MSZMP acted and continues to act, 25 years after the events of 1956. Maintaining loyalty to the historic October gains and loyalty to Leninism and consistently implementing a political line that has been tested for decades, the MSZMP has formulated and is now successfully implementing a program for building a developed socialist society.

While building a new life, the Hungarian working people have never forgotten the sacrifices made by Soviet people in the name of their freedom, independence and security. Following Lenin's behests, we are aware that our party is part of the world communist movement and that we are struggling for our common ideals together with the other fraternal communist and workers' parties, where the first among equals is the CPSU.

The milestones strengthening the friendship of our parties and peoples are more clearly visible from the vantage point of the present. This friendship was born in the fire of Great October and was tempered during the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, in the years of struggle against fascism and in the time of trial beneath the onslaught of counterrevolution. This friendship forms the basis of our fraternity. The goals set by the 12th MSZMP and 26th CPSU Congresses open up scope for new cooperation and interaction between our fraternal countries' peoples and parties.

A communist party is invincible if it is true to the Marxist-Leninist teaching and proletarian internationalism. My generation's experience and the path I have traveled hand in hand with Soviet servicemen and partisans and Soviet people show the mighty strength of cohesion and solidarity -- the strength of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The cohesion of all proletarians and all the peoples of the world must now be displayed around the slogan "no to nuclear war!" A session of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters was held in Budapest recently. We sent letters to the Madrid meeting participants, the UN secretary general and the UN member-countries expressing our alarm. We appealed to world public opinion: War veterans, like all honest people of the world, are filled with a desire to bar the way to lovers of a headlong arms race and military adventures.

The new resistance movement is a movement against the madmen who dream of "limited" nuclear war. We veterans who experienced the terrible war years see it as our aim to promote the cohesion of all forces of peace. Only thus is it possible to hold out in the struggle for peace and for mankind's life. We believe that victory in this struggle will be ours.

BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT SHOULD BE 'LANDMARK'

LD181132 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 18 Nov 81

[By TASS commentator Anatoliy Krasikov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- There are only several days left before Leonid Brezhnev's official state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. His previous meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, like his earlier meetings with Willy Brandt, made a good contribution to the relaxation of tension on the European Continent and widened the horizons of Soviet-West German relations. The Soviet public expresses the hope that the summit meetings and talks in Bonn, scheduled for next week, will become a new, important landmark in the development of all-round, mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and the FRG.

In his recent interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL -- the subject of continued comment in the Soviet Union and the FRG -- Leonid Brezhnev described the forthcoming visit as a natural continuation of the line for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, for a constructive development of Soviet-West German relations on the basis of the 1970 treaty. This policy, he recalled, was set forth most clearly at the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU.

Figures are most eloquent indicators of the results achieved. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased more than ten-fold since 1970. The task set for doubling trade in 1967-1980, in comparison with the previous five years, has been carried out successfully. Among the trading partners of the Soviet Union today are over fifteen hundred West German companies. And opportunities for further progress along this way are far from being exhausted.

Soviet-West German cooperation is developing on a long-term basis. Some of the joint economic projects go beyond the present century and continue into the Twenty-First century. This means that the two countries place reliance on lasting peaceful coexistence. Their choice is not detrimental in any way to any other state, either in the West or in the East. On the contrary, it meets the vital interests of all those who want to live under conditions of peace and friendship between peoples.

FRG MEDIA CREATE 'INFORMATION GAP' ON USSR ARMS

DW122212 Moscow in German to Germany 1710 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] It is astounding that large parts of the FRG press and high-ranking politicians of the Bonn government coalition complain time and again about the West's incomplete information on the East's armament. It is equally astounding that particularly high-ranking SPD and FDP politicians time and again charge that the Soviet Union does not in any way disclose its armament, that there is no information about the Soviet armament and strategy, because no information is available. For these and similar complaints in Bonn have not been confirmed by facts.

The Soviet Union did reveal the volume as well as the systems of its strategic armament in the Soviet-U.S. agreement known as the SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union also repeatedly disclosed information about medium-range arms in the East and West which today are in the focus of the security-political discussion in the Federal Republic. This information has been given time and again by Soviet statesmen, politicians and military men. Information about Soviet policy was provided by Soviet statesmen, politicians and military men in repeated talks they had in past years with FRG statesmen and politicians.

The fact that all this information about the Soviet armament, strategy and policy is published incorrectly or not at all by the FRG mass media is not the fault of the Soviet Union. It is soleley and exclusively the fault of Bonn's information policy, the abstruse military-political secretiveness of this information policy whenever the Soviet Union is concerned. Therefore, the information gap about the Soviet Union's armament, strategy and policy in the FRG's mass media is made in the FRG.

This information gap on the Rhine, made in the FRG, is almost comparable to a hole in the sky where stars drop out of sight. What is convenient in Soviet policy is published and what is considered dubious or even wrong is not published by the West German mass media. This also pertains to the medium-range weapons in East and West Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev, in an interview with the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL, again supplied clear information about the Soviet armament, strategy and policy, and the magazine was courageous enough to publish the text of this interview. It contains a precise and balanced picture of the situation in the field of medium-range weapons on the Western as well as the Soviet side. There is at present an approximate parity of these weapons in Europe. The NATO countries have 986 medium-range weapons and the Soviet Union 975 similar weapons.

Leonid Brezhnev goes farther than that. He stresses that the Soviet Union wants the results of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva to be a reduction and not an intensification of confrontation as well as a road being paved for further steps toward military detente in Europe. He added that the Soviet Union would be prepared to achieve agreement on very substantial reductions on both sides. Referring to the Soviet military strategy, Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and has no intention to attack anyone. He stressed: Our military doctrine is also of a defensive nature, ruling out preventive wars and the concept of a first strike.

It is the Soviet Union's main concern to achieve a situation in which no one will ever be the first to use nuclear arms. Soviet foreign policy serves this chief goal. The Soviet Union considers it mankind's most vital and urgent task to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to create safe prospects of lasting peace. It is only logical for Leonid Brezhnev to stress with a view to his forthcoming exchange of opinion with Chancellor Schmidt and other leading FRG representatives that it is particularly important today what action each of our two countries can take to solve the mentioned task. After all, it is politics and nothing but politics which decides on missiles and peace.

U.S. PRESSES WEST EUROPE ON MISSILES THROUGH LUNS

LD172007 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 17 Nov 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Aleksandrov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS — The United States is intensifying pressure on its NATO partners in order to draw its Western European allies even deeper into U.S. military preparations and to press forward with the plans for turning Western Europe into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles. This is undoubtedly the purpose of large-scale manoeuvres of U.S. troops on the territory of West Germany. The manoeuvres, involving thousands of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, artillery pieces and missile launchers, are accompanied by bellicose statements coming from Washington administration officials. The NATO secretary general, Joseph Luns, was summoned to Washington for the same purpose, no doubt. He has already had talks with the Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, and the Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Joseph Luns is also to meet with Charles Wick, director of the U.S. International Communication Agency.

Washington does not bother to conceal that Luns' visit was dictated by a serious concern of the White House over the critical attitude of a number of Western European nations to the armaments build-up carried out by the Reagan administration and to Washington's adventurous plans for waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Washington is alarmed at the mounting mass movement of protest against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. Joseph Luns' talks in Washington, held on the eve of the meetings of the NATO guiding bodies, due in December, are devoted, judging from everything, to the ways for neutralizing growing opposition in Western Europe to U.S. and NATO Plans, and to make the allies speed up preparations for the deployment of U.S. missiles.

However, far from all of U.S. allies arc ready to follow blindly in the wake of Washington's policy. Fresh proof of that is the statement by the government of Holland to the effect that it considered impossible to take the decision next December, as had been promised earlier, to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in the country. Prime Minister van Agt of Holland also said that his government rejected neutron weapons and advocated an early resumption of the process of strategic arms limitation, and that, regarding the country's social and economic problems, considered it difficult to carry through NATO's long-term military plans.

As is known, Belgium has not yet made a decision concerning the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory. All this demonstrates that resistance to the dangerous militaristic policies of the U.S. administration is mounting in Western Europe.

KOSTANDOV SURVEYS USSR-FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM171153 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46. Signed to Press 9 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation: "The USSR and the FRG: Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] In late November L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will visit the FRG at the invitation of FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt. It will be L.I. Brezhnev's third visit to the FRG and the seventh meeting between the leaders of the two countries since the signing of the 1970 Moscow treaty.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG now act as an important element of world politics on which stable peace in Europe depends to considerable degree. The forthcoming visit is a continuation of the line toward mutually advantageous Soviet-West German cooperation and the constructive development of relations between the two countries. This course of our country's was expressed quite clearly by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

Stable Economic ties

The FRG today is one of the Soviet Union's leading trade partners among the capitalist countries. The 1970 Moscow treaty and meetings between the two states' leaders have opened up a broad road for the development of economic ties. Over 10 years there has been a tenfold increase in mutual trade, with the annual volume is now close to R6 billion. In the first 9 months of 1981 alone trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG increased a further 12 percent by comparison with the corresponding period of 1980. New, more complex and progressive forms of cooperation have emerged and strengthened, requiring a better knowledge of one's partner and a higher level of mutual trust. There is quite a good reserve for the years to come.

In brief, economic ties have become extensive, dynamic and long-term. The 1978 economic agreement calculated for a 25-year period -- the first such agreement in the practice of relations between the socialist and capitalist countries -- and the related long-term cooperation program are being successfully fulfilled.

Is this a lot or not? Quite a lot, if you look back. But not so very much if you look ahead or take as a criterion the economic potential of the two countries and the available potential.

The marked growth of trade actually began only 10 years ago, and the partners at that time still knew each other only poorly, the level of business trust was inadequate, and the restrictions which the FRG still exercises in trade with the Soviet Union and several other factors had an effect. Now the point of departure is different, the partners know each other's interests and have learned to consider them, and business trust has strengthened.

There is also a desire to go beyond what has been achieved, as confirmed at the 10th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Moscow this September and the firm intention expressed by the sides to preserve and further develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the spirit of existing agreements and accords. In the context of the current international situation this is an important testimony to the stability gained in ties between the two countries.

Broad Prospects

Answering questions from the editorial office of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "It is also very important that our economic ties do not simply exist according to today's requirements but are being built for a broad long term. In my opinion some of our joint projects which look ahead to the 21st century are a good example of this cooperation. Of course, they have not only economic but political significance -- in the best sense of the word. After all, the orientation toward the long term in economic ties is an orientation toward firm peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness."

The work of the commission's recent session and the talk held in this connection between N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and O. Lambsdorff, FRG federal minister of economics, and the numerous mutual business contacts between the two countries' economic organizations reveal considerable opportunities for the further growth of trade and economic ties and the expansion of spheres and forms of cooperation.

A whole series of projects are now at the state of concrete definition and the conclusion of contracts. In particular, talks are under way on a very large-scale deal -- on new deliveries of Soviet natural gas or, as they say for short, the "gas-pipes" deal. We are talking here about a project whereby approximately 40 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas will be delivered to the West European countries each year, with something like 12 billion going to the FRG. As is well known, a keen discussion in which much has been introduced that is far removed from commercial aspects has been unleashed around this project in the West.

The interest of the FRG and indeed of other West European countries in obtaining gas and in supplying our country with pipes and equipment for a gas pipeline has been clearly revealed. There is already an agreement on financing equipment deliveries and there are contracts for the supply of compressors and other equipment. The delivery of large-diameter pipes has begun, and an agreement on gas deliveries is at the completion stage. Commercial negotiations are under way on the subject.

The two sides are also showing interest in many other cooperation projects. For example, cooperation seems possible in obtaining liquid fuel, including motor fuel, from Kanski-Achinsk field's coal. In the long term this may turn into a very considerable project. The two sides are interested in pooling efforts in developing the latest production processes and equipment for this. As we know, the FRG is showing interest in obtaining such fuel. Our country is also interested in organizing the production of liquid fuel coal both for domestic needs and for export.

Roughly the same can be said on the production of methanol, the demand for which is growing and will continue to grow and which, in the long term, is probably more advantageously produced in the USSR for both countries' needs. It is to be supposed that in the near future new projects will follow for cooperation in the chemical, metallurgical and other spheres.

The Soviet-West German commission session examined a detailed report compiled by experts from both countries on potential for cooperation in the energy sphere as a whole. This report highlights the mutual interest in a whole number of long-term fields of cooperation. The session laid down measures aimed at implementing them. In 1982, for example, it is planned to hold an exhibition and a joint symposium on energy-saving issues.

Agreement was reached that the next commission session, which will be held in Bonn in mid-1982, will make cooperation in the machine building sphere one of the central issues of its work. We can also see considerable prospects here and have begun preparing appropriate proposals.

It should be noted that an increasing number of FRG firms, including medium and small ones, are being drawn into trade and economic ties with the USSR. And although the number of participating firms even now exceeds 1,500, the potential is by no means exhausted. A good basis for expanding participation is provided by the consistent implementation of the long-term cooperation program's provisions, in particular such sections of it as cooperation in expanding and modernizing enterprises, the joint development and production of certain types of equipment and many other articles.

Scientific and Technical Ties

On the whole, the state of, and prospects for, scientific and technical ties between FRG firms and Soviet enterprises and organizations may be rated positively. I shall note, for example, that within the framework of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology alone there are 35 agreements in operation with West German partners embracing a broad spectrum of scientific and technical problems.

Here, too, the potential is by no means exhausted. During the latest commission session. one meeting was held in Novosibirsk. The visit to scientific centers of the USSR Academy of Science's Siberian Department caused great interest among the West German delegation, which comprised representatives of a number of ministries and industries and trading associations and leaders of such firms as Salzgitter, Ruhrkohle, Hoechst and others. The talks with Siberian scientists and the exchange of opinions reaffirmed the expediency of pooling the efforts of the two countries' scientists and experts in solving a whole number of important scientific and technical problems.

Scientific and technical cooperation cannot be viewed in isolation from the whole complex of industrial, trade and economic ties. The participation of FRG firms in major projects outlined for the coming 5-year period in our country and cooperation prospects in such science-intensive spheres as the power and chemical industries, metallurgy, machine building and others inevitably entails an expansion of ties among scientific institutions, too, This would undoubtedly be promoted by the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement on science and technology as quickly as possible.

Even now, however, state institutions from both countries could be actively promoting the establishment of business contacts between individual scientific organizations. This is urgently required by the increasing volume of joint developments of the latest manufacturing processes, materials and equipment and the need for expert evaluation of joint large-scale projects.

Speaking of prospects for trade-economic and scientific and technical ties between the USSR and the FRG, we are not closing our eyes to the difficulties encountered on this path, either. Such difficulties exist both of an objective and a subjectiv type. The sides discuss them frankly and seek ways to solve them. The constructive spirit of the approach to them and the atmosphere of business confidence indicate that many of the problems and difficulties are fully surmountable. Hence our confidence that economic relations between the USSR and the FRG will pass the durability test. Hence our orientation toward developing them constructively.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's graphic definition 3 years ago in Bonn that "...it is necessary to go forward all the time, the memory of what has been and the responsibility for what will be commits us to this," has become the motto of our cooperation with the FRG.

This is also true on the eve of the new meeting in Bonn.

SWEDISH PAPER REPORTS U.S. ESPIONAGE IN BALTIC

LD171424 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Stockholm, 17 Nov, TASS -- American spy planes carry out regular reconnaissance flights over the Baltic Sea, the Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN reports.

The newspaper points out that the principal aim of the flights is espionage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Advanced ultrasonic American SR-71 spy planes, fitted out with special electronic equipment and photocameras, were first detected by Swedish radars early in 1980, EXPRESSEN writes. Their flights have become regular this autumn. Swedish fighter planes made several attempts to intercept the spy planes but were unable to overtake them.

These flights constitute an open show of force as regards the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the defense staff said.

Sweden's foreign minister, Ola Ullsten, admitted the other day that the spy planes display great interest in the European north and adjacent regions.

American AWACS planes will start overflights in the region from the next year, he said.

KEKKONEN THANKS BREZHNEV FOR RETIREMENT MESSAGE

PM171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Mr L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Permit me to thank you heartily, Mr Presidium Chairman, for your message, which touched me deeply. I remember my numerous meetings and conversations with you, characterized by profound mutual trust, during which I came to value highly your devotion to the cause of peace and the policy of good neighbourliness.

Now that I have quit the Finnish presidency my thoughts turn to one of the central areas of my life's work -- relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. I am profoundly satisfied to have been able to participate personally in laying the cornerstone of the relations between our countries -- the 1948 Finnish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. On the firm foundation of this treaty, friendship has been built through the joint efforts of the leading figures and peoples of our countries, as has cooperation in keeping with both sides' fundamental interests. The friendship and cooperation will not be shaken by the capricious winds on international politics. I share your confidence that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union will continue to develop on the basis of this friendship and cooperation for the good of both peoples.

On the occasion of the USSR's national holiday, the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I send to you Mr Presidium Chairman, hearty congratulations and best wishes for happiness and success.

Through you I want to convey greetings to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union and to wish them constant prosperity and success in their peaceful creative labor.

CPSU GREETS BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD131434 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Nov, TASS -- Follows the full text of the message of greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the 37th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

"Dear comrades!

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends fraternal greetings and wishes of success to the delegates to the 37th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, all British communists.

"Your congress is being held at a difficult historical time. In their futile efforts to halt social progress, weaken the socialist countries and undermine the working class and national liberation movement, the aggressive circles of imperialism are building up international tensions and whipping up the arms race. The decisions of the USA and NATO to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, to produce the neutron weapon have increased the danger of war.

"The Communist Party of Great Britain jointly with the other democratic forces of its country is making an important contribution to the struggle against the sinister plans of the U.S. military and their NATO allies.

"The British communists have always marched in the front ranks of the fighters for the interests of the working class, all working people, for the true national interests of their homeland, for Britain's progressive, peace-loving policy in the international arena, for mutual understanding and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Their internationalism is also vividly manifest in the invariable active solidarity with the peoples' of Africa and Latin America, the Middle East and South Asia, which uphold their independence and freedom against imperialism and neocolonialism.

"We wish your party a broadening of its ranks, a strengthening of its prestige among the working class and the whole democratic movement, successes in the defence of the social and national interests of the people, in the name of peace and socialism.

"Long live the Communist Party of Great Britain!

"May there always be peace and accord between the Soviet and British peoples!"

JANA CRITICIZES U.S. FOR ASSASSINATION RUMOR

LD181148 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Nov, TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA has denied reports circulated in the West about an alleged attempt on the life of M. al-Qadhahafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. Such vicious rumours, JANA says in its commentary, are nothing but a figment of the inflamed imagination of the U.S. leaders and are being spread by American special services through Western mass media.

JANA criticises the American administration for using unworthy methods which only testify to the falsity of the White House's foreign policy.

U.S. VIEWS LIBYAN OIL EMBARGO, MILITARY MOVES

LD171146 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The Reagan administration is considering termination of oil imports from Libya. A spokesman for the State Department has confirmed this in Washington. He again accused Libya of supporting international terrorism, by which Washington means the national liberation movement. The threat to introduce an embargo on the import of Libyan oil was made on Saturday by the secretary of state, Alexander Haig. Besides economic sanctions, the United States is planning military actions against Libya. It is in the vicinity of Libya's borders that the large-scale Bright Star military exercises involving 6,000 American troops are being held.

BRIGHT STAR REHEARSAL FOR U.S. ATTACK, OCCUPATION

'Ominous' Nature, Israeli Role

LD171824 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The American military maneuvers Bright Star 2 [as heard], the biggest ever, are being followed with anxiety in the Middle East. Here's a comment from Leonid Rassadin:

Unlike last year's similar exercises, the current maneuvers involve not only the territory of Egypt but the territories of the three other countries in the region: the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. Taking part are about 6,000 American officers and men of all types of armed services. Egypt's western desert has been chosen as the main ground for exercises. It's there that the first stage of the maneuvers to land paratroopers has got underway. Their direct commander is the American General Kingston, who is also in command of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force of 200,000 men designed for interventionist operations in various parts of the world, including the Persian Gulf zone.

It is not concealed in Washington that the Bright Star exercises have been staged to check the military preparedness of the Rapid Deployment Force. Very concrete tasks have been set -- above all the practice operations on the seizure of supposed enemy positions. This means the rehearsal of an attack against a Middle East state, including the rehearsal of its occupation. One may wonder if the United States is rehearsing a direct military interference, say in the Persian Gulf region, rich in oil, or maybe it's a scenario of a big aggressive action against Libya, opposing Washington's hegemonistic aspirations.

The Pentagon has kept on saying that the Bright Star maneuvers are allegedly in response to Russia's challenge. Roughly, the scenario looks as follows: The Soviet Union allegedly threatens the Middle East and the United States adopts retaliatory measures.

But it's proper to ask in this connection: Isn't it the United States that is staging clearly provocative military exercises in the Middle East? Isn't it the United States that has covered the Middle East region by a network of its military bases? Isn't it the United States that has been arming Israel for new acts of aggression against the Arabs? Or isn't it Washington that has engineered separate deals aimed at infringing upon the legitimate rights of the 4 million Palestinian Arabs?

The American policy of pressure and blackmail in the Middle East has been getting more and more ominous by nature. On top of it are quite concrete proofs of American-Israeli strategic cooperation, systematic Israeli raids in the south of Lebanon, the violation by Israeli aircraft of the airspace of Saudi Arabia, unceasing threats by Israeli rulers against Syria and the Palestinians. In short, the situation in the region is very dangerous indeed. And the Bright Star maneuvers confirm that the American administration thinks in terms of military preparations. These terms are far away from efforts to bring about a genuine and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Threatened Countries' Meeting

LD171946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] An emergency meeting of the Political Committee of the Ethiopian, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Democratic Yemeni foreign ministers is being held in Addis Ababa. The participants are discussing the situation in the Middle East after the Bright Star American military maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, Felleke Gede-Giorgis, remarked at the opening of the meeting that the provocative character of the military maneuvers organized by the Pentagon is aimed against the countries of the region which are following a path that is independent from Washington.

The press in the three countries has written more than once that the Bright Star maneuvers reflect the current American administration's increasingly aggressive character in many regions of the world, including the Middle East and the Gulf region. Matters have reached the stage of a direct threat of armed interference in the affairs of sovereign states, especially the Libyan Jamahiriyah. It is not a coincidence that the Pentagon has chosen the territories of Egypt and Sudan, which neighbor the Libya Jamahiriyah, to carry out the military maneuvers and parade an unparalleled force. The United States also intends to use the territories of Oman, which neighbors Democratic Yemen, for such provocative acts.

The participants in the Addis Ababa meeting are laying down joint measures to defend the sovereignty and independence of their countries, which are linked with a friendship and cooperation treaty. They strongly criticized the Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani regimes which have agreed to offer their territories to the U.S. Armed Forces for very dangerous provocative acts in that region.

'FACTS CONFIRM' U.S. USING SUDAN AGAINST CHAD

LD171916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has accused the United States of training rebels for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government in Chad. The statement, which was published in Tripoli, pointed out that these measures have been taken to impose U.S. supervision on the region.

A number of facts confirm the charge of U.S. interference in Chad. The interference is achieved through Sudan which, to a great extent, follows the U.S. path. News agency dispatches leave no room for doubt that it was Washington which encouraged the intervention of the regular units of the Sudanese Army and the rebel units of Habre, the former Chadian defense minister, in Chadian territories. The same news agencies point to the direct link between Habre and U.S. intelligence.

Everyone remembers the superficial outcry aroused by Washington when the Libyan Jamahiriyah sent its forces, in response to a request by the Chadian Government, to defend the sovereignty of that country. Now that the Libyan forces are leaving Chad, the United States itself has incited military operations against that country. That mere fact indicates that it does not care now and has never cared about normalizing the situation in Chad. The United States cares more and more about spreading its influence there in any way. It is significant that it does not only push the Sudanese and the rebels into interfering in Chad, but wants to penetrate that country itself.

News from Lagos says that Washington was trying to take part in the African peace-keeping forces which would be sent to Chad on the basis of the OAU decision.

COMPARISON: JUNBLATT MEETS KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV

Comparison of the TASS item on the meeting of Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, published in the 16 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 9, with the TASS report entitled "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 November, page 4, reveals the following variations:

Page H 9, after the first paragraph PRAVDA adds:

During the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the Lebanese guests were familiarized with the CPSU's activity in fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions. Special attention was devoted to the Soviet Union's consistent and peace-loving policy aimed at strengthening international security, averting the danger of a new war and ending the arms race. The representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party evaluated highly the Soviet Union's foreign policy and emphasized the tremendous significance of its support for the peoples defending national independence and the right to free development.

The participants in....

Page H 10, after paragraph three, PRAVDA adds:

The representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party reported on their party's activity and on the struggle of the Lebanese patriots defending the country's freedom and independence against the encroachments of imperialism and its accomplices.

The participants in....

After the last paragraph, PRAVDA adds:

W. Junblatt expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for the disinterested support being given the people of Lebanon.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Progressive Socialist Party confirmed the desire of both parties to further develop friendly ties between them.

TIKHONOV, IRAN'S MUSAVI EXCHANGE CABLES

PM171223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to M.H. Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sending him congratulations and wishes for success in his state activity and for the prosperity of the friendly people of Iran, in connection with his appointment to that post.

In a reply telegram, M.H. Musavi expressed gratitude for the congratulations, and on his part wished the Soviet people further prosperity.

RPP: SEPHARDIC JEWS SUFFER FROM BIAS IN ISRAEL

TA111210 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] In Israel, attention is now being paid to initial evaluations of the new coalition's activities. The evaluations look most bleak. The general opinion is that the Likud has misled its electors. Begin's government, as could have been expected, shows no ability whatever to solve Israel's painful problems. And now, numerous Israelis who voted for the Likud are sorry about having done so. Disappointment is particularly keen among voters from Sephardic communities. Thanks to them, Begin has remained in power as head of the coalition.

The Sephardic communities in particular, writes MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL, have suffered and continue to suffer most from the Likud's policy. Thus, for example, residents of the Hatiqwa quarter, who voted for the Likud, find themselves deprived again. MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL testifies that during the last 4 years of the Likud regime the income of Sephardic Jews declined and it is now about one-half the income of European or American Jews. There is no chance for an improvement in the situation for people in general, especially the Sephardic communities.

It is a well known fact that oriental Jews comprise 61 percent of Israel's manpower, and that most of them are wage earners. And it is this sector of Israel's wage earners and laborers which suffers from the economic difficulties now hitting the country: the escalating monthly price-hikes, the actual decrease in wages and the falling of the standard of living. This situation is becoming more grave. All pledges of Begin and his associates during the election campaign to check the galloping inflation proved to have been empty promises. The inflation continues growing, prices keep going up.

The Jerusalem POST points out that Israel's cost of living increased during the last 10 months by 80 percent. The price of food and other basic commodities increased and the cost of services increased. In the short time since the elections, the price of fuel, electricity and water was raised on three occasions. In the middle of September the price of bread went up from 20 to 25 percent. Not long ago, the price of meat and poultry rose 12 percent. The public's buying power is gradually decreasing. According to official press reports, the real income of residents has decreased by 6 percent. Their buying power has fallen 6 percent.

This state of affairs naturally hits the lower income families, most of whom are of Sephardic extraction. Forty-five percent of them are employed in the most difficult jobs. They earn the lowest wages. The demagoguery of Begin and his associates before the elections is being shown to be false. The Israelis have begun to understand that one has to fight the policy of bias employed by Israel's ruling circles against Sephardic Jews. And their protest against this policy, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE notes, is increasingly growing and it will eventually bring about an angry eruption in Israel's society.

RPP: ORTHODOX IMPACT ON YOUTH WORRIES ISRAELIS

TA111141 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In Israel, many people have become concerned about the influence of religious circles, an influence that has been growing, particularly after the present coalition was set up. Even in the opinion of a number of religious people, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, orthodox circles have a negative impact on the opinion-forming of youth. In the curriculum of schools and other educational institutions, religious-nationalist education is even more prevalent, at times taking on a chauvinistic coloring. All this, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE notes, increases religious fanaticism among the youth, a most worrisome phenomenon.

The question is being asked: Why does Israel's youth receive education in such a spirit, why is religious fanaticism being fostered in Israel? The answer is that Israel's ruling circles are using religion as a tool to realize their expansionist policy, to fully annex the conquered Arab territories. When they hide behind the excuse that the Jews are bound, as it were, by a mission to liberate the Promised Land, the ruling circles are pushing the youth to the vile path of conquests and annexation. In schools, universities and the army, pupils, students and soldiers are constantly indoctrinated that these areas were liberated, as it were, and now one has to develop them and keep them at any price. The ruling circles are attempting to teach young Israelis to adhere to the conquered Arab territories. The Israeli leadership seeks, through religious brainwashing, to turn the youth toward executing expansion and annexation plans. The fanatic religious propaganda increased, in particular, after the ascension of the Likud to power.

The present cabinet intends to intensify even more the religious influence on the younger generation, particularly within the framework of education. For example, Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer is taking steps to increase the religious tendency in the curriculum of secular schools, despite the fact that much study time is already devoted to subjects such as the Bible and the Talmud. This does not satisfy the religious circles, LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes. They want to sacrifice more of the Jewish culture on the altar of religion, in their eyes a means to strengthen the national spirit. LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE says most Israeli youth are aware of the harmful impact of religion, whose one aim is to educate the youth toward an absolute and blind obedience to the expansionist policy conducted by the ruling circles.

The decisive majority of Israel's youth are people with a modern world outlook that does not belong to biblical times. They have only a negative influence on the intellectual stands of the Israelis and prevent them from marching in step with sociopolitical and scientific-technological progress. No wonder, therefore, that protest is swelling in Israel against religious impositions and against the growing influence of the religious circles.

'CONTACT GROUP' ON NAMIBIA MAKES NO CONTRIBUTION

PM180915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Mikhail Zenovich "Commentator's Column": "Pretoria's Accomplices"]

[Text] Luanda -- Representatives of the "contact group" of five Western powers for the settlement of the Namibia problem have completed their African trip. During the trip, the U.S., British, FRG, French and Canadian diplomats, led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs C. Crocker, held talks with the leaders of the frontline states, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Nigeria and Kenya, and also with the ringleaders of the Pretoria regime and their stooges in racist-occupied Namibia. The aim of the trip was described as bringing into agreement the positions of the interested parties on the basis of the new initiative by American diplomacy, which is being portrayed as an "improved version" of the well-known Security Council Resolution 435, which envisages the immediate withdrawal from Namibia of the South African occupying army and the holding there of U.N.-monitored general elections.

The "contact group's" trip ended with reports of a "frank exchange of opinions." As far as African observers are concerned, in their opinion the results of the West's "shuttle diplomacy" will lead to a repetition of the situation early this year when the racists and their puppets wrecked the Geneva talks on Namibia. The trip has made no new contribution to solving the Namibia problem. What is more, the refusal of the racists and their stooges during the trip to take account of the international community's decisions became even more insolent.

A commentary in the London weekly THE ECONOMIST attracts attention in this connection. According to it, the real point of the new Western "initiatives" is to postpone as long as possible the holding of internationally monitored elections to a constitutional assembly since these elections "may bring a SWAPO victory." The delay in holding elections, THE ECONOMIST writes, plays into the hands of Pretoria, which is hoping to install its puppets in power in Namibia and then pass this off as a fait accompli.

Spokesmen for SWAPO and independent Africa have reaffirmed that they see the problem of the liberation of Namibia as an African problem and reject attempts to present it as a "conflict between West and East." It has been pointed out that Security Council Resolution 435 contains all the necessary guarantees for resolving the problem. Any other approach means preserving the present deadlock to the detriment of the Namibian people's interests. By disregarding the will of independent Africa, the "contact group" is assuming responsibility for the delay in solving the Namibia problem and for the new suffering which the racist occupation is bringing for its people.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE OBSERVED

Dos Santos Speech

PM171645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov, TASS -- The friendship between the Angolan people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is indestructible, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has declared here. He was speaking at a meeting attended by thousands of the capital's working people on the sixth anniversary of Angola's independence.

The victory of the Angolan people over the forces of imperialism and its henchmen in the first years of independence would not have been gained without the comprehensive assistance of the USSR, Cuba and the other countries of the socialist community, the head of state pointed out. It was only thanks to active support on the part of the Soviet Union and the direct participation of Cuban internationalists that it was possible to drive the South African aggressors from Angolan soil in a short space of time.

Our loyal friends and allies, the president noted, are making an invaluable contribution to resolving the most important tasks of economic and cultural building. Cooperation between Angola and the socialist countries is developing fruitfully on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The sixth anniversary of Angola's independence, the president pointed out, is being celebrated at a time when the most reactionary and aggressive circles in the West, led by the U.S. administration, are trying to implement expansionist plans in relation to Angola and to eliminate the gains of our revolution. With direct support from Washington, racist South Africa unleashed and is stepping up its aggression against Angola with the aim of occupying part of its territory and creating a puppet state there under the control of the anti-Angolan terrorist grouping -- the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Angola is fully determined to foil the subversive plans of imperialism, rebuff the aggression of the Pretoria military leadership and defend the revolution, the head of state declared.

Brezhnev Message

PM171453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labor and president of Angola.

On the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence, I send to you, the MPLA-Party of Labor Central Committee, and the friendly Angolan people cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and all Soviet people.

The 6 years which have elapsed since Angola won its independence have been a difficult period in Angola's formation. The Angolan people have not only had to restore a war-ravaged economy, but also rebuff external aggression from imperialist and racist forces seeking to bring the young state back into their own sphere of influence and make it renounce its chosen path of building the foundations of a socialist society. The imperialists are trying to convince the world that Angola, with its backward economy inherited from the colonial period, cannot develop independently and is incapable of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man. Incidentally, they once made the same prediction about the Soviet Union.

The Angolan people have refuted these predictions. They have succeeded not only in upholding their independence, resolutely rebuffing armed incursions by South Africa and the imperialist forces behind it, but also in achieving considerable successes in social and economic development, relying on the support of friendly states, above all the socialist community countries.

Angola's prestige in the international arena has strengthened and increased. Its voice rings out increasingly loudly in defense of oppressed peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Its consistent foreign policy course is an important contribution to the struggle to finally rid the African Continent of the remnants of colonialism and racism, promote international detente and disarmament and strengthen world peace.

We Soviet people understand and cherish the Angolan people's aspirations. We are gratified by every success you win in strengthening the people's power and improving the people's living standard and cultural level. We assess positively the role played by Angola in the struggle for peace and international cooperation. True to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with peoples fighting for national liberation, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, will invariably take Angola's side.

I am confident that the close friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and states will continue to develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Angolan peoples and in the interests of universal peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

FM181025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Revolutionary Stride of Republic; 11 November Is Angolan Independence Day"]

[Excerpts] Luanda -- The pace of life in Luanda is smooth and intense. All industrial enterprises are working without interruption. The problem of city transport is being solved successfully.

Look at the faces of the passers-by. They are calm and confident. Carefree children play as excitedly as ever. However, among the crowd I notice people wearing black bands on their sleeves. This is the customary way here of honoring the memory of dead relatives and friends. Since the aggression by the racist Pretoria regime against Angola, the number of mourning bands has noticeably increased.

The street newspaper seller is clearly unable to keep order around his plump bundle of the latest edition of JOURNAL DE ANGOLA. Just a few seconds later the bundle is replaced only by a heap of coins. Many Angolans there are then looking at the first page of the paper where the most important news is printed. I introduce myself to one of them.

"In the south of the country the South African punitive detachments are still holding sway," I am told by a soldier of the National Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, Joao Domingos, who had just arrived from Cunene Province for treatment after being wounded.

"It is difficult even for me, a military man, to recall without a shuddler the atrocities of the South African punitive forces against on the peaceful Angolan population and Namibian refugees."

My conversation with comrade Casimir Sergio Franco, second secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly, also began with a discussion of the situation in the south of the republic.

"In defending Angolan territory from the South African aggressors, who are supported by reactionary forces, especially the U.S. imperialists, the Angolan people," he stressed, "rely on the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries."

Comrade Franco described in detail the steps being taken by the Angolan Government to give urgent help to the refugees -- victims of South African aggression.

In talking of the revolutionary transformations in Angola, he dwelt in particular detail on the activity of the first organs of people's power in the history of Angola.

"The creation of organs of people's power," Franco said, "is a great victory for Angola's working people. From the first steps in the work of the People's Assembly the deputies have taken an active part in legislative activity and have outlined the main avenues for the development of our society. Considerable successes have been scored in the sphere of social affairs. Our achievements in the development of the economy are less considerable. But with the adoption in the near future of the laws now being formulated, the economic situation in the country will be improved."

Angola is greeting its holiday in a complex and tense situation. International reaction, the Pretoria racists and counterrevolutionary Angolan groupings are continuing their attempts to organize another plot against Angola.

However, the Angolan people, headed by their tested combat vanguard, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party, are confidently building a new, democratic society.

BUSH 'ULTIMATUM' TO NICARAGUA CRITICIZED

LD172306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1806 GMT 17 Nov 81

["Threats" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. Vice President Bush, speaking in Miami (Florida) on 16 November chose revolutionary Nicaragua as the target of his attacks. Crudely interfering in the internal affairs of that country, he essentially took under his protection the counterrevolutionary elements and saboteurs which the Nicaraguan Government recently neutralized. Giving obvious encouragement to the forces of internal reaction in Nicaragua, the former head of the CIA slammed the Sandinist leadership for nationalizing the lands and enterprises which had belonged to the counterrevolutionary bourgeoisie, and limited the operation of foreign -- primarily American -- capital.

The vice president fulminated about Nicaragua censuring the United States' aggressive policy in Central America exposing the subversive activity of CIA agents, disguised as diplomats in Managua, and maintaining friendly relations with Cuba. And he concluded with what amounted to an ultimatum, demanding from a sovereign state that it should renounce the policy it conducts.

Bush preferred not to reveal what the consequences would be for Nicaragua if it refused to carry out the United State's demands, but political observers draw attention in this connection to the fact that he spoke in Florida -- where the left-over underlings of the former pro-American Somoza regime found a refuge and are undergoing in special camps intense training for an invasion of Nicaragua under the command of U.S. military instructors.

GROMYKO HAS 'COMRADELY' TALK WITH CUBA'S PEREZ

PM161129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Comradely Talk"]

[Text] On 6 November A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, received A. Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, who is in Moscow in connection with the work of the conference of Central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties on international and ideological issues.

The talk, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, touched on questions of mutual interest to the USSR and Cuba.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES ECUADORIAN MINISTER

LD181002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Gromyko has congratulated V. Rodriguez, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, on the occasion of his appointment to this post. In a reply telegram, Rodriguez expressed thanks for the congratulations.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES 17-18 NOV

Baybakov Speech 17 Nov

LD171902 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1431 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS) -- "The 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-85), reflecting the basic interests and aspirations of the peoples of our country, marks the achievement of new frontiers in the strengthening of economic might and in raising the well-being of Soviet people," stated Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. He delivered a report today at the opening of the USSR Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1982 and progress in executing the 1981 plan.

The economic policy of the CPSU, noted the rapporteur, sets broad prospects for the advancing growth of the economy of developed socialism. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held on the eve of the opening of the Supreme Soviet session, discussed and approved in the main the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982. An outstanding speech was delivered to the plenum by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The speech, stressed Nikolay Baybakov, "set the main tasks for the party in the field of economic and cultural construction in the coming period. Particular attention was directed to the need to achieve higher efficiency of production and to observe the strictest economy in the utilization of all types of resources; to improve the system of administration and methods of management, to strengthen planning, production and labor discipline; to increase the personal responsibility of cadres for the jobs they have been assigned; and to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech by Leonid Brezhnev will play an exceptionally important role in the practical activity of party, administrative and economic organs of the country."

The rapporteur recalled that the main task of the new 5-year plan, as defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, consists in ensuring further growth in the well-being of Soviet people on the basis of the steady, forward growth of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the transfer of the economy onto the intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's productive potential, all-round economies on all types of resources and an improvement in the quality of work.

"The economic targets of the 5-year plan are in line with the assignments set by the 26th CPSU Congress," said Nikolay Baybakov. "The national income used for consumption and accumulation, is to grow by 18 percent, industrial production by 26 percent, the gross agricultural product (in average annual terms) by 13 percent and the freight turnover of all transportation means by 19 percent. Capital investments are to grow by 10.4 percent."

" A higher pace of growth is envisaged for a number of economic indices, as compared with those attained in the 10th 5-Year Plan period (1976-80). This refers primarily to the development of industry and agriculture, and also to raising labor productivity and a thrifty use of material resources in all branches of the national economy. That is the principal guideline of the new 5-year plan," the chairman of the committee stressed.

In the new 5-year period, he noted, absolute increases in many indices of the development of the economy will be higher than in the past. Thus, the increases in the national income over the 5 years will come to R78.5 billion as against R74.5 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, and similarly industrial output will increase by R160 billion as against R122 billion. Agricultural output (calculated as an average annual figure) will increase by R16.4 billion as against R10.2 billion.

The assignments for a further improvement in the well-being of the people, set by the CPSU congress, will be implemented in full. The testimony of that is the planned high pace of the growth of the consumption fund, through which material and intellectual requirements of the Soviet people are satisfied. The share of the consumption fund in the overall volume of the national income will reach 78 percent in 1985 as against 75.3 percent in 1980. It is to grow by 22 percent in the 5-year period. Real per capita income of the population will grow by 16.5 percent, retail trade turnover by 23 percent.

"Implementation of a food program, which is being elaborated on Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, and also a program of development of production of new consumer goods, will be of great significance for satisfying the requirements of the population," the rapporteur said. The 11th 5-Year Plan, he went on, is an important stage in the realization of the course of the CPSU for completing in the 1980's the transfer of the economy onto a predominantly intensive path of development. The key indicator of the intensification and efficiency of production is the increase in labor productivity. The plan sets out the following targets for increasing labor productivity in industry by 23 percent, in agriculture (as an average annual figure) also by 23 percent, and in construction by 15 percent. This will make it possible to obtain almost 90 percent of the increase in industrial output and the whole increase in agricultural output and construction and installation work.

Increasing the productivity of social labor will, over the 5-year period, ensure 90 percent of the increase in the national income and an effective economy in labor of roughly 17 million workers.

Serious attention is devoted to the reequipment of all branches of the national economy with highly productive machinery and to increasing the capital-to-labor ratio. Thus in industry the ratio will increase over the 5-year period by 34 percent and in agriculture by 45 percent.

The rapporteur noted that in the 5-year period a considerable amount of work is to be done on economizing resources. The targets for reducing consumption of basic types of raw material, fuel energy and other material resources have been set higher than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Thus, using the figure for 1985, it is intended to economize more than 200 million tons of standard fuel in the national economy, as against 125 million in the last 5-year period. The economy of rolled ferrous metals in machinebuilding and metal-working should come to 8,500,000 tons. In capital construction the economy on rolled metal will reach 2,100,000 tons and that of cement 7 million tons.

Speaking of the development of science in the new 5-year period, the rapporteur announced that the plan includes the main targets for 170 scientific-technical programs, including 41 specific comprehensive programs. Large funds are being allocated for the development of science in the 11th 5-Year Plan -- next year alone around R24 billion, or 5.2 percent more than this year, are being channeled to these ends.

"The Communist Party," said Nikolay Baybakov, "is consistently implementing a course for the priority development of socialist industry and primarily heavy industry -- the basis of the country's economic might -- the intensification of all branches of social production and increasing the people's well-being." In 1985 the production of electric power will reach 1,555 billion kilowatt hours or will grow in comparison with 1980 by 260 billion kilowatt hours. Meanwhile the generation of electric power at atomic and hydroelectric power stations will come to 450 billion kilowatt hours and increase by more than 1.7 times.

The output of oil (including gas condensate) is planned to be brought up to 630 million tons in 1985. During the 5-year period 16,000 kilometers of oil pipelines and petroleum product pipelines will be commissioned.

The development of the gas industry will continue at a rapid rate. The volume of gas extracted in 1985 is planned to reach 630 billion cubic meters which exceeds the level of 1980 by 45 percent.

Trunk gas pipelines with a stretch of 48,000 km are to be laid out, as against 30,000 km in the last 5-year period. Five large capacity trunk gas pipelines will be constructed and commissioned from deposits in Tyumenskaya Oblast (western Sibera) to the regions of the European center of the USSR, and also the Orengoy-Uzhgorod (Ukraine) pipeline for export needs will be built.

In 1985 coal extraction will amount to 775 million tons, and in comparison with 1980 will increase by 59 million tons as against 15 million tons during the years of the last 5-year period.

As a whole, the chairman of the planning committee announced, about R132 billion in capital investments, or 1.5 times more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan will be allocated for development of the industries of the fuel and power complex in the 5-year period.

The rapporteur noted that the plan provides for unprecedented rates of development of the chemical and petroleum industries, of efficient forms of metal production, and production of mineral fertilizers will increase. Over the 5-year period, engineering manufacture for the light and food industries and of consumer durables will increase by more than 30 percent. The volume of output by light industry will increase over the 5-year period by 19 percent.

Touching on the development of the agroindustrial complex, Nikolay Baybakov reported that the annual average gross production of agriculture is planned to be increased by 13 percent over the 5-year period. In 1985 the output of this industry will reach R147.1 billion.

In order to ensure the planned rates of development of agriculture production, and the strengthening of its material and technical base, it is planned to put nearly R190 billion of capital investment, or more than 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments for the national economy, into agriculture for the whole complex of work during the 5-year period.

Dwelling on capital construction, the rapproteur said that capital investments on the scale of R700 billion were planned for the national economy over all sources of finance for the 5-year period. State capital investments will here amount to R618.4 billion and will increase by 11.2 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-year plan. "For the first time," he commented, " in the practice of planning the national economy, a rise in the national income will exceed the rise in capital investments."

Capital investments in industry will increase by 23 percent over the 5-year period. Large sums are allocated for the development of the industries of the fuel and power complex, engineering, the chemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, which are called upon to guarantee a heightening of the level of the social product and the further efficient development of the entire economy.

"A broad social program advanced by the CPSU for the 5-year period is imbued with profound care for man, the speaker continued. "It comprises all the aspects of life of the Soviet people, envisages the creation of favorable conditions for highly productive work, the growth of incomes and consumption of the population, the improvement of housing and living conditions, and the raising of the educational and cultural level."

From the centralized sources for new measures to raise living standards, R16.6 billion are allocated for 1985. Out of this sum, about R10 billion are envisaged for increasing the wages of factory and office workers.

The average monthly wages of workers and employees in the national economy will increase during the 5-year period by 14.5 percent, and will exceed R193 in 1985. The remuneration of collective farmers in the social economy will rise by 20 percent. A gradual increase of the minimum wage for industrial and office workers is envisaged.

The social funds will make up R144 billion by the end of the 5-year period, which is 23 percent more than in 1980. Centralized measures for the enhancement of state assistance to families with children and further improvement of the pension scheme will be carried out with the use of these funds. The well-being of over 4.5 million familes with children and about 14 million pensioners will be improved as a result of these and other measures.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will reach R345 billion in 1985. The market stocks of bread, groats, pasta, sugar, margarine, fish, vegetables and a number of other food products envisaged in the plan, the speaker said, by their total volume, will enable the population's demands to be met; however, so far it has not been possible to fully provide for the necessary variety in some of them. The poor harvests of recent years are affecting the satisfaction of the population's demands for meat and dairy products. In the 5-year period, the consumption of these products will increase as agricultural production grows.

Within 5 years, 530 million square meters of housing will be built.

It is planned to train during the 5-year period 10.5 million specialists with higher or secondary specialized education. In the system of professional technical education, about 13 million workers will be trained. It is planned to implement a range of measures for the development and improvement of the health service.

By the end of 1985 the total number of hospital beds will be over 3,600,000. That is, 131 beds per every 10,000 people.

Reporting on the work program for environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources, Nikolay Baybakov reported that it is intended to devote over 10 billion of state capital investment for these purposes.

The speaker then went on to the development of the USSR's external economic relations. He noted that in 5 years, the external trade turnover of the Soviet Union is envisaged to increase by 22.5 percent.

"Primary significance," he said, "is attached to the development of economic relations with the countries of the socialist community. The nature of these relations in the 11th 5-Year Plan is determined by the coordination which has been made between the state plans of the USSR and the socialist countries for 1981-85 and the long-term trade agreements with them. The socialist countries' share in the USSR's foreign trade is to increase from 54 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1985."

The construction of a number of major integrated projects, such as the Khmelnitskiy and south Ukrainian AESes, will be carried out on the territory of the USSR jointly with the CEMA countries. There will be further development of specialization and coordination of production between the USSR and the other CEMA countries; the volume of mutual deliveries of specialized production will be doubled as compared with the previous 5-year plan period. Scientific and technical cooperation is to be expanded.

"The Soviet Union" the speaker continued, "aims to deepen its long-term, stable economic and scientific-technical relations with the states which have freed themselves from the colonial yoke. About 1,200 enterprises and other projects have been and are being built in developing countries with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. This is an effective contribution to the expansion of their productive potential."

The USSR "favors mutually beneficial and stable economic links with industrial capitalist countries," said Nikolay Baybakov. "It is not our fault that foreign trade with some capitalist countries, above all the United States, is now experiencing a depression or even a reduction mainly because of attempts of certain imperialist circles to undermine the process of relaxation of international tension, to impose upon us terms that cannot be accepted."

As for the Soviet Union, he said, we are ready to continue developing trade and economic relations with all capitalist states on an equal and mutually beneficial foundation.

The speaker went on to tell the deputies about the expected results of the fulfilment of the 1981 plan and the main tasks of the 1982 plan. For instance, industrial production is to increase by 4.7 percent next year.

The plan pays great attention to the production of consumer goods. The output of foodstuffs, including meat and dairy products, will be increased.

Real per capita income will increase by 2.1 percent as compared with 1981.

In 1982 the national income of the country is to grow by 3 percent. More than 4 billion are to be used for measures to raise people's living standards. A major part of the money is to be used for increasing wages , specifically of workers of the main coal basins of the country, and some other industries. Approximately 10 million people will have their housing conditions improved.

In conclusion, Nikolay Baybakov said: "The 26th CPSU Congress brought the Soviet people a mighty influx of creative powers and energy and still further strengthened their determination not only to fulfill, but to exceed the set plans for growth of production and increase in its efficiency. This finds its reflection in the broad spread of the all-people socialist competition, counterplans and obligations, mass initiatives and other displays of patriotic initiative. The peoples of all the Soviet republics are demonstrating their cohesiveness around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by that outstanding political and state leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Ardently supporting the wise home and foreign policy of the CPSU and the government, Soviet people unanimously express their readiness to increase our national wealth, to strengthen the defensive capability of the homeland and to actively struggle for a stable peace."

More on Garbuzov Speech

LD171302 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS -- "The State Budget of the USSR for 1982 has been drafted proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and Leonid Brezhnev's principled directions and instructions on key problems of the theory and practice of communist construction", said Vasiliy Garbuzov, the minister of finance of the USSR. He was delivering a report on the State Budget of the USSR for 1982 at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which has opened in Moscow's Kremlin today.

Budget revenue equals 321,800 million roubles and expenditure 321,500 million roubles. Revenue exceeds expenditure by 300 million roubles.

"328,900 million roubles are earmarked for financing the national economy with consideration of their own resources of enterprises and bank credits," he said. "These big investments in the sphere of material production ensure fulfillment of the targets envisaged by the state plan for the expansion and modernization of the basic production funds and also other plan requirements of the branches of the economy connected with the intended increase in production and services and their higher quality."

"The Communist Party and the state have no more important task than solicitude for peace," he said. "The new large-scale peaceful initiatives, advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, are aimed at the maintenance and consolidation of peace and international detente. These initiatives earned wide recognition of the peoples of all countries as the programme of peace of the Soviet Union for the eighties."

"This firm Leninist course is opposed by the aggressive intentions of the militarist Western quarters, first and foremost, of the United States. The arms race, now unleashed by imperialism on the slanderous plea of a 'Soviet military threat,' has acquired an unprecedented scale and is aimed at gaining military superiority. It leads to an unrestrained increase of military expenditures in the United States and some other countries of the NATO bloc."

"The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community counterprose the line of the imperialist states for militarisation of the economy with a programme of peaceful construction and improvement in the well-being of the people."

"Striving for peace, our party and state soberly assess the international situation and undeviatingly fulfil Lenin's behest -- to be always vigilant, to maintain a high level of combat preparedness to safeguard the security of the USSR and its allies," Garbuzov said. "The State Budget of the USSR for 1982 envisages 17,050 million roubles for defence spending, which equals 5.3 per cent of budget expenditures."

"The plan and the budget for 1982 reflect the immutable line of the party and the Soviet state for expanding external economic relations with foreign countries, for more effective utilisation of the possibilities and advantages of the international division of labour," Garbuzov said.

"The profound and all-round cooperation with the fraternal CEMA member-countries will be further developed on the firm foundation of common interests. Production and scientific-technical cooperation will be strengthened within the framework of the socialist community. Parallel with the growth of mutually-advantageous trade exchange, there will be further economic and technical assistance to developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Further Budget Details

LD171346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] We should like to remind you once again, Comrade listeners, of some figures from the draft plan and budget. It is planned to increase national income use for accumulation and consumption by 18 percent over the 5-year plan. Production of consumer goods for cultural and household use will go up by 40 percent. It is planned to build residential housing with a total area of 530 million square meters. Moreover, it has been noted that housing construction in areas of Siberia and the Far East will be carried out an accelerated pace.

End of First Joint Session

LD171142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Exceprt] The Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation is continuing its proceedings in the Kremlin. We are going over to the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the great Kremlin Palace:

The first joint session of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities -- ended a few minutes ago.

Soviet of Union on Budget

LD171228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin, a meeting is now beginning of the deputies of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the highest organ of state authority in the country.

They will begin discussing the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 5-year period and in 1982, and also of the country's budget for next year.

As we have already reported, in the morning, deputies Baybakov and Garbuzov read reports on these questions.

18 Nov Session Agenda

LD180020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The work of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue tomorrow [18 Nov]. At 1000 the deputies will gather for a meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities. Discussion will begin on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and on the country's 1982 budget.

A meeting will also take place tomorrow in the Soviet of the Union.

CPSU Members at Session

LD180906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continues today in the Kremlin. The deputies are discussing the state draft plans and the country's budget. These documents ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in all areas of economic and cultural construction and the raising of the people's living standard. At 1000 the sitting of the Soviet of Nationalities opened. The deputies and guests received Comrades Pelshe, Kuzentsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov with prolonged applause. AT 1500, the deputies of the other chamber of the country's highest organ of state authority -- the Soviet of the Union -- will meet for their sitting.

18 Nov Supreme Soviet Debate

LD181102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 81

["Our special correspondent's" report from the Kremlin]

[Text] Today is the second day of the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This morning the Soviet or Nationalities met in session. Deputy Maslennikov, chairman of the chamber's Planning and Budget Commission, delivered a report of the standing commissions on the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982, and the USSR State Budget for 1982.

The rapporteur stressed that the draft budgets presented for examination by the session provide for an all-round and steady development of the national economy, the further strengthening of the production and economic potential and defence capability of the country, and a growth in the well-being of the Soviet people.

The specific tasks of the plans embody the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress. The decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the points and tasks put forward in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum are of immense significance in achieving the set goals.

Deputy Maslennikov reported that the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities introduced a number of additions and proposals in the course of a preliminary examination of the plans and budgets, and proposed that these draft bills be approved, taking into account the recommendations that had been made.

The debate then began. It was opened by Deputy Umanets, first secretary of the Chernigovskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. He described how the working people of the oblast had commenced the 5-year plan. Chernigovshchina had overfulfilled the 5-month plan for industry both for growth of production and for labor productivity. Rural workers had gathered in a comparatively reasonable [sravnitelno neplokhoy] harvest, and had fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of potatoes to the state. The deputy recalled that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had congratulated the people of Chernigov on this labor victory.

Deputy Umanets supported the belief stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that agricultural work must be adapted more capably to climatic conditions. This would require stricter specialization by regions.

Next to speak in the debate was Deputy Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. She drew attention to the prospects for the development of Siberia and the Far East in the current 5-year plan in light of their powerful raw-material base. Deputy Lykova recalled that the workers of Siberia plan to meet a target of a daily extraction of 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas. This, Deputy Lykova stressed, would be an important contribution to the development of the West Siberian fuel-and-power complex.

As Comrade Brezhnev noted at the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, the country places a high responsibility on the heroic work of the gas, oil, and construction workers, who have opened up access to the wealth of western Siberia. This region now provides more than half the country's oil and about a third of its gas.

The debate in the Soviet of Nationalities is continuing.

Deputies View Foreign Policy

LD181112 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 18 Nov 81

[TASS correspondent's report from the Kremlin]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, speaking at the current session, which is in its second day in the Moscow Kremlin, unanimously support the peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union. They stress that the five-year plan for the development of the Soviet Union in 1981-85, which was submitted to the Soviet parliament for discussion, is a plan of peaceful development, a plan of construction.

The Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course, said Deputy Aleksandr Aksenov (Belorussia). "As a result, the international prestige of the Soviet Union -- the main and decisive force in the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race and averting a world thermonuclear catastrophe, against the aggressive designs and actions of militaristic circles with American imperialism at the head -- is growing stronger". The deputy said that the working people of Belorussia, like all the Soviet people, fully approve and support the peaceable foreign policy of the USSR.

"Under the conditions of a worsened international situation and intensification of the arms race in the West, the new Soviet five-year plan for 1981-85 convincingly testifies on an invariably peaceful policy of the Soviet state. All our plans are plans of peace and construction", Deputy Boris Zhuravlev (Leningrad) said at the session.

The same idea was expressed in his statement by Deputy Mukhammed-Nazar Gapurov (Turkmenia). "The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have been consistently carrying out the peace programme for the eighties, which was put forward by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and have been doing everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace on earth".

He stressed that the five-year development plan now discussed at the session of the Supreme Soviet is the best confirmation of the Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy. "This peace policy contrasts sharply with the policy of imperialist circles, above all those in the USA, which are building up tension and stepping up the arms race", said Deputy Gapurov.

Supreme Soviet Session Ends

LD181240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpt] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session, our special correspondents report from the Kremlin:

The session of one of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet of Nationalities, has just ended.

'POLISH DISEASE' INFECTS ESTONIA, STRIKE PLANNED

PM161505 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Nov 81 p 13

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "'Polish Disease' Has Reached Soviet Union. Strike Call Being Spread in Estonia"]

[Text] Tallinn, 12 Nov -- Leaflets circulating in the Estonian capital of Tallinn are now calling for a 30-minute token strike on Tuesday, 1 December.

According to the leaflets which are being passed from hand to hand and which are the major topic of conversation in Tallinn at present, all employees are called upon to stay away from their places of work between 1000 hours and 1030 hours on that day. People on their way to or from work should not travel by bus or tram during this time. The intention is that there should be a demonstration of 30 minutes' silence against inflation and against prices which were raised in September.

"For us Estonians in Tallinn this is a nationalistic issues," an inhabitant told DAGENS NYHETER. "But even people of Russian nationality have promised to take part."

But the 30-minute strike will not only take place in Tallinn, say people who have read the leaflets and talked with those who are behind the initiative. There will also be strikes in the Latvian capital, Riga; in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnyus; and in Kaunas -- that is, in the largest towns in all the Baltic states. The rallying signal has also been passed further afield to try to persuade workers in Moscow and Leiningrad to take part.

At present the call for the 30-minute strike is the major topic of conversation, and there is much discussion of whether people will really dare to carry out their demonstration. If it is successful, it will be repeated on the first of every month, the leaflets say.

Regardless of whether the demonstration can or cannot be carried out, it is the first serious sign that the "Polish disease" has also reached the Soviet Union.

National feeling is strong in Estonia. People have demonstrated in many ways against what they see as "Russian" oppression. In 1980, people say, Estonians became a minority in their own country, the Soviet Republic of Estonia. At the time, the amount of Russian language teaching was increased in the schools and this led to large demonstrations. School pupils demonstrated in Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu and other cities. In Tallinn in particular there were clashes with the police, young people were taken in for questioning and some are said still to be detained.

A few weeks ago Estonian youths demonstrated when an Estonian basketball team met a Russian team in Tallinn in a Soviet championship match. Eyewitnesses say that 13 or 14 young people are still in prison after the incident.

The tournament in Tallinn lasted for several days. When the second match was played between an Estonian team and a Russian one, the youngsters shouted slogans and a girl threw a bottle which hit one of the goalkeepers on the head. The police and the military, totalling about 100, were able to clear the spectators, 70 percent of whom were young Estonians.

The police and military had prepared themselves for the third match. The sports hall was cordoned off and tickets were sold only for the seats in the hall, and not for both sitting and standing places, as had previously been the case.

Large numbers of young people gathered and pressed against the two human rings of policemen and soldiers.

Slogans abounded: Russia, out of Estonia! Russian players, out of the Estonian club! (This season a couple of Russian players have won places in the first team.) Stones and bottles were thrown. Policeman were injured and had to be hospitalized.

The police responded with shock tactics against the young people. Police buses shuttled back and forth. Fifteen young people at a time were arrested and put in the buses. The young people themselves estimate the number of those arrested at 130. Thirteen or 14 of these are said to be still detained by the police awaiting further action.

"It has become something of a tradition to demonstrate against Soviet teams at the matches," a school pupil told me.

School pupils in Tallinn have also been called on to take part in the 30-minute strike on 1 December. According to the leaflets, which contain a veritable rule book of measures to be adopted during the 30 minutes in question, school pupils should boycott Russian language classes. Those who have Russian lessons during the 30 minutes in question should simply stay away from the class, it is said.

So far the massive protests by young Estonians against Russian language teaching, which was increased about a year ago, have not had any results. Despite the demonstrations in Tallinn, Tartu, Pyarnu and elsewhere, Russian teaching in schools has continued at the level determined by the authorities.

The leaflets calling for the strike in Tallinn are the first real sign of influence from Poland and the Polish Solidarity trade union.

Only a year ago a number of Estonian dissidents signed a congratulatory telegram to Lech Walesa. But this time it is not the traditional Estonian dissident groups which are behind the strike calls. It seems rather to be members of the general public who have not been politically active in the past, and young people at school who have been gripped by the new ideas. In Estonia the flow of information from the West is great. It is easy to listen to Polish radio and it is also possible to watch television from Finland. Finnish is a language closely related to Estonian.

If the token strike does go ahead on 1 December it will be the first one organized in the Soviet Union in modern times. Last year, and before the Polish Solidarity showdown in Gdansk, a number of sit-ins work slow-downs in Soviet factories on the Volga were reported. Then the workers were demonstrating against the meat shortage. People who later travelled to towns on the Volga discovered that the meat in the shops could only be bought for the coupons distributed in the factories. Around 75 workers at a tractor factory also demonstrated in Tartu because of a deterioration in pay arrangements, which were later adjusted.

But there are no known cases of strikes, demonstrations or even attempts at demonstrations on the scale now being advocated in the Estonian leafelts in Tallinn.

"We will have to see how it goes," one Estonian said to DAGENS NYHETER. "The police know about this. The number of policemen in town has increased."

Pamphlet of Russian Origin

PM171645 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Nov 81 p 11

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "Estonia: Russians Behind Strike Threats"

[Excerpt] Moscow, 14 Nov -- "It is a Russian initiative that is behind the call for the 30-minute strike on 1 December, not an Estonian one." Estonian sources in Moscow reported this to DAGENS NYHETER on Saturday [14 November] and named for the first time those who originated the pamphlets which are now circulating in the Estonian capital of Tallinn and which contain the strike call.

The pamphlets are an appeal from a group which calls itself "The Soviet Union Democratic Resistance Front."

The Russians behind the initiative are said to be attacking the ever-deteriorating food supply situation in the Soviet Union and the call for a general strike is the first step in an attempt to rally the disaffected in a demonstration.

"It was people of Russian nationality who came to Estonia with the pamphlets, but the idea immediately spread widely and the pamphlets were translated into Estonian," an Estonian told DAGENS NYHETER and gave an account of the pamphlets' contents.

"The pamphlets, which contain three pages of text, first contain an account of the situation in the Soviet Union.

"The standard of living is continuing to fall."

Sources in Tallinn said that the food situation has grown steadily worse in the last 6 years. People of Russian nationality who had moved to Estonia in search of a better life (Estonia is thought to have the highest standard of living among the Soviet republics) feel growing disappointment.

Estonian food products are also dispatched from the republic, to Moscow, for instance, on a large scale.

"The war in Afghanistan continues," the pamphlet writes and goes on:

"The country needs reforms!"

"To rally people around common goals and learn the struggle [laera kampen] all people are herewith called on to maintain silence and to refrain from working between 1000 hours and 1030 hours on 1 December, 4 January and so on (that is on the first working day of every month beginning with December). Attempts are to be made to play revolutionary music during this time if possible."

It is necessary to halt transport. No one may be allowed to travel during this time.

"If work chiefs ask anything during this half hour, do not reply. Remain silent."

If the Estonian reports that it is Russians who are behind the initiative for the calls for a half-hour strike are correct, this means that the action is considerably broader than an action in the Baltic states and in Tallinn, Riga, Vilnyus and Kaunas alone would be.

One story circulating in Tallinn, the truth of which is impossible to ascertain, says that two Russians have already been arrested by the police for their attempts to spread the pamphlets to Moscow and Leningrad.

However, it is said that so far no one has been arrested in Tallinn, where the contents of the pamphlets are widely known.

ESTONIAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

WA131033 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 23 Oct 81 p 1

[ETA report: "A Meeting of the Party-Soviet Aktiv"]

[Text] On 22 October a meeting of the party-soviet aktiv took place in Tallinn, at which tasks of the further strengthening socialist legality and law and order in the republic were discussed in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of L.I. Brezhnev on these matters. K. Kimmel, prosecutor of the Estonian SSR, gave a report.

Special attention was devoted to the problems of stricter enforcement of laws on the protection of socialist property, and the struggle against violations of state discipline. The participants of the meeting emphasized the necessity of undertaking a resolute, uncompromising struggle against incidents of bad management, waste and fraud of the state, as well as the production of poor quality goods. The necessity of strict enforcement of laws on the safety of livestock at kolkhozes and sovkhozes was noted. As before, the most urgent problems involve the maintenance of public order and the prevention of law violations. The struggle against juvenile neglect, as one of the conditions leading to juvenile delinquency, drunkenness and hooliganism, speculation, bribery and extortion needs further intensification. The role of the ministeries and departments in observing legality in subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations should be increased.

N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom; O. Merimaa, chairman of the Estonian People's Control Committee; E. Grechkina, Estonian minister of education; M. Tibar, Estonian minister of internal affairs; R. Simson, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Court; M. Eyno, chief arbiter of the State Arbitration under the Estonian Council of Ministers; L. Urge, prosecutor of the city of Pyarnu; M. Kram, prosecutor of Haspsalu Rayon; and M. Sistok, chairman of the Rakverskiy Rayispolkom, took part in discussing the problems.

A. Rekunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR prosecutor general, took part in the work of the meeting and also gave a speech.

K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, gave a long speech at the meeting. Also taking part in the meeting were Comrades V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, L. Lentsman, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryutel, A. Upsi, A. Pork, and L. Shishov, as well as M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet; A. Tregubov, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers; V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet; P. Vasikov and A. Soydla, department heads of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and other leading workers of the republic.

ESTONIAN YOUTH AFFAIRS GROUP CITES SHORTCOMINGS

WA161100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 8 Nov 81 p 3

[ETA report: "In the Commission on Youth Affairs of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet ESSR"]

[Text] A meeting of the Youth Affairs Commission of the Estonian Supreme Soviet took place, headed by its chairman, M. Leosk.

The conditions of labor and general welfare of youths in the trade system in light of the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed.

K. Todeson, Estonian minister of trade, and A. Madik, chairman of the board of the ERSPO (Estonian Republic Consumer Cooperative Societies) gave reports. Deputies M. Leosk, R. Elvak, Yu. Aller, E. Laane, V. Orekhov and others spoke at the meeting.

The commission noted that almost 19,000 youths are working in the republic trade system or 28 percent of the general work force. Taking this into account, the problems on work with youths in 1980 were discussed several times at meetings of the ERSPO board and the collegium of the Estonian Ministry of Trade. Despite all the work done, the conditions of labor and general welfare of youths still do not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The work in directing the most talented youth toward study with stipends in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions was considered unsatisfactory. The work of instructors in several of the cooperatives in the ERSPO system leaves much to be desired. In the Ministry of Trade insufficient attention is being paid to the creation of a reliable reserve of cadres and to their training. There is still a great turnover of young specialists in several cooperatives and trade organizations because of a lack of housing.

A resolution was adopted in which the appropriate ministries, state committees, and other departments will take more effective measures for improving the working conditions and general welfare of youths in the republic trade system.

SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE HELD IN ESTONIA

WA120850 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 31 Oct 81 p 3

[ETA report: "Social Sciences and the Communist Education of Students"]

[Text] The Soviet VUZ is obligated to train and educate specialists who are able to resolve successfully the complex problems which are set forth by the party. As well as having profound knowledge of their specialities, it is also necessary to have a high communist awareness and to stand firm in the communist cause on a daily basis. Much is being done in our republic VUZes in this area. However, the huge arsenal of educational means developed by the party and proven in the conduct of communist building are not being utilized to the fullest extent. The role of social sciences departments in educating students must be improved and scientific research in urgent problems of theory and practice in the building of a communist society must be strengthened. This was the topic of discussion at the 30 October Tallinn conference of teachers of social sciences departments of our republic VUZes.

The conference was opened by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

I Nuut, minister of Estonian higher and secondary specialized education, reported on the tasks of the social sciences departments of the VUZes in the implementation of the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and V. Paulman, first deputy chairman of the Estonian Gosplan, reported on problems in the development of the Estonian national economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Ya. Rebane, M. Bronshteyn, V. Toom, and K. Khallik, participants in the All-Union Conference of Social Sciences Departments Heads, spoke at the conference.

R. Ristlaan gave a speech at the conference. A. Vladimirov, a responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, a Aben, head of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the Estonian CP Central Committee, scholars of a number of institutes of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, and party workers participated in the work of the conference.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 NOV REPORTED

LD170328 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parenthesis at the end of each item.

Farmers in Uzbekistan's Ferganskaya Oblast have fulfilled ahead of schedule the national plan for sales of cotton to the state. (0400 GMT)

Early snow has fallen in Odesskaya Oblast. However, procurement of fodder crops continues on many farms. These crops are sainfoin [espartset], oil-bearing radishes and mustard. Some crops do well in light frosts and provide succulent foliage. Thanks to this, livestock breeders have stable weight animals and are increasing the milk yield. (1100 GMT)

Fieldwork continues in the country's southern regions. Sugar beet is reaching the procurement points. Fodder crops are being purchased, plowing is being done. This autumn most of the plowing was done early, which is favorable for the future harvest. In a number of the country's regions plowing has considerably improved this year. This is true primarily of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Non-Chernozen Zone, the Urals and western Siberia. Plowing is now continuing in the south of the European USSR, the Transcaucausian republics, and at an accelerated rate in central Asia on fields left bare following the cotton harvest. Machine operators are now close to fulfilling the plan for plowing in the country as a whole. Uzbekistan's farmers are harvesting above-plan cotton today. Cotton farmers of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan have also coped with the tasks of the cotton harvest. Mass cotton harvesting continues in Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan where at the beginning of summer cotton had to be resown on a large area because of unfavorable weather. (1200 GMT)

The Karasu plateau in western Kazakhstan, which was previously an arid area, has become a place for growing fodder. A system of estuary irrigation [liman] has been commissioned. The system covers an area exceeding 2,000 hectares. The area is this vicinity irrigated by this method now exceeds 250,000 hectares. (1400 GMT)

BREZHNEV MESSAGES CONGRATULATE FARMERS

To Lithuania

PM161133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, machine operators, scientists, specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Lithuanian SSR

Dear comrades:

The party Central Committee has greeted with satisfaction the news of the Lithuanian SSR agricultural workers' successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges for sales to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets and other farming products.

I warmly and cordially congratulate the Lithuanian SSR's agricultural workers on the great labor victory and express profound gratitude to the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists; agricultural and procurement organ workers; collectives of industrial, transportation and other enterprises and organizations; party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers; student youth and all who through their selfless labor have ensured the fulfillment of the pledges for sales of agricultural products to the state.

I express confidence that Soviet Lithuania's agricultural workers, utilizing the state's increasing assistance and relying on the achievements of science and progressive experience, will make still more active use of the existing reserves and potential, achieve new successes in increasing output from arable farming and livestock raising and successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

I hope that the Lithuanian Republic's rural working people will carry out the wintering of livestock in an organized manner, lay a sound foundation for next year's harvest, fulfill the plans for the first year of the 5-year plan in all sectors of the national economy and achieve new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

To Bukharskaya Oblast

PM171627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade A.K. Karimov, Bukharskiy Uzbek CP Obkom, and Comrade U.A. Asatov, Bukharskiy Obispolkom

The CPSU Central Committee received with satisfaction the news of Bukharskaya Oblast's successful fulfillment of the 1981 pledges for the sale of cotton, grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes and other agricultural products to the state. The oblast's farmers have achieved a major victory by providing the state with over 600,000 tons of cotton.

I heartily thank the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists, personnel of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and all working people in the oblast, who through their labors have ensured the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

I am convinced that the rural workers, relying on scientific achievements and exploiting existing reserves, will continue to increase agricultural production.

I wholeheartedly hope the oblast's working people will be able to promptly complete all fall fieldwork, carry out well-organized wintering of livestock and successfully fulfill the plans for the first year of the 5-year plan in all national economic sectors.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON HARVEST -- Yesterday 9,562 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. To date, a total of 1,042,834 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, thus meeting 86.47 percent of the annual cotton harvest plan. The republic's combines collected 7,534 tons of cotton yesterday. To date, the republic's cotton harvesting machines have collected 625,643 tons of cotton, which is 65.71 percent of the seasonal cotton plan. Maryyskaya Oblast's cottongrowers are the most successful in cotton harvesting in the republic. They have collected more than 361,900 tons of cotton, thus meeting 88.49 percent of the oblast's annual cotton plan. Ashkhabadskaya, Chardzhouskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts have fulfilled 87.5 percent, 85.92 percent and 84.27 percent of their plans respectively. Fine-fiber cotton continues to be gathered in the republic. Yesterday 2,463 tons of fine-fiber cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers, 0.99 percent of the yearly plan. To date, a total of 243,388 tons of fine-fiber cotton have been delivered to the storate centers. The annual fine-fiber cotton harvest plan has been fulfilled 97.35 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Nov 81 GF]

TURKMEN FOOD PRODUCTION -- To date, the eastern part of the Turkmen SSR has sold more than 150,000 tons of watermelon and (?sweetmellon) to the state. This is far more than had been expected. The achievement is due to the introduction of a new specialized vegetable-raising system in that part of the republic. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 9 Nov 81 GF]

MOLNIA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD180940 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov, TASS -- A new communications satellite, Molnia-1, was launched in the Soviet Union on Tuesday to ensure the operation of a long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications system as well as the transmission of programmes of the central television of the USSR to centres of the Orbita Network lying in the far north, Siberia, the far east and central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a highly elyptical orbit with an apogee of 39117 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 472 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The period of its revolution is 11 hours 42 minutes and the orbit's inclination is 62.8 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally. Communications sessions via the Molnia-1 will be held according to programme.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VENUS 13, VENUS 14

LD180528 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS -- The automatic stations "Venus-13" and "Venus-14", launched respectively, on October 30th and November fourth, 1981, are continuing their flight.

In the period under review 49 radio communication sessions have been held during which the parameters of the trajectories were measured, the work of the onboard systems checked and scientific and telemetric information transmitted to the earth.

In conformity with the flight programme, the trajectories of the movement were corrected on November tenth and 14th. Measurements following the correction showed that "Venus-13" and "Venus-14" are continuing their flight along trajectories close to the calculated ones and will reach the vicinity of the planet Venus on March first and fifth, 1982, respectively.

By November 17, the "Venus-13" and "Venus-14" had covered a distance of 6.3 and 4.7 million kilometres respectively.

According to telemetric information, the onboard systems of the stations are functioning normally.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF180554 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The all-union physicians conference on pathological cardiology problems started its work in Tashkent today. The conference is attended by scientists, cardiologists and specialists from different parts of the Soviet Union. In today's meeting, the participants examined a number of questions regarding preventing heart diseases and discussed scientific and medical research on perfecting counter [word indistinct] among the population. The participants also heard about 100 reports and studies on preventing heart disease, some of which were prepared by specialists from the Uzbek Institute for Scientific Cardiological Research, which is the major coordinator of heart disease research in the republic and one of the centers that provide other institutes in the Soviet Union with advice.

In the course of its meetings the conference will study the experience of the institute in organizing counter [word indistinct] among the republic's population.